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••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Mr. Hoover Hoists Banner

Nine Powers Now Eight

France Watches Minorca

¶ **Mr. Hoover Speaks**—Again America is privileged to hear a public character pitch his reasoning to the key of morality. Mr. Hoover, speaking before the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and via radio to all America, makes many significant points; asks many pertinent questions; furnishes many potent phrases for commentative presiders over political weights and measures. But analysis of his speech justifies the conclusion that his individual stance is taken solidly on the ground that Americans have more than a political battle ahead, more than a clash of personalities, more than a contest of parties. Americans, responding to a general urge to go forward, have to decide between concepts of administration based on government paternalism or those emanating from a general morality. America, whose ideal is to build toward true democracy, has to so stiffen and motivate its moral backbone that it will not bend to collectivism, bow to intellectualism, nor yield either to personal magnetism or pressure group-ism.

• **Analyzing** the issues before the nation, Mr. Hoover puts "moral integrity in government" first; then, personal liberty; next, policies affecting the standards of living; then, social security, and finally foreign policy. He proposes that the best thought of the people be devoted to formulating "constructive convictions and positive purposes." He asks, anent class consciousness: "Is not hate a moral poison to a nation more deadly than fear?" Pertinently he demands: "What does the common expression, 'You cannot beat Santa Claus' mean in public morals?" And then he says: "A nation is great not through dams in its rivers or its ships on the sea or the deposits in its banks. It is great by the moral fiber and character of its citizens. Nations die when these weaken."

• **Such utterances** give pause—not, perhaps, to politicians seeking personal preferment, nor to rank partisans more concerned with the success of party than principles, but to honest citizens of all parties, striving to hold the standards lifted by the founders from trailing in the dust. • Thus, Mr. Hoover's address becomes not so much a political speech as a general call for that type of devotion which would imbue all parties with a higher sense of principle, a nobler basis of progress.

¶ **Nine-Power Conference**—Brussels announces postponement of the Nine-Power Conference, Nov. 3. Simultaneously, Japan declines the invitation to participate, giving as its reason the belief that the conference would obstruct the path of "just and proper solutions," and that because of Communistic activities in China, the pact is no longer operative. But it fails to comprehend Occidental reactions if it conceives that other than skeptical smiles will greet its allegation that its action in China is a "measure of self-defense." Picture a fox terrier rushing out to atack a St. Bernard as a measure of self-defense.

• **England, by the way**—or more specifically, Winston Churchill—seems to put the matter of intervention for peace in China up to the United States. "As far as they will go," says he, "we will go." Separating the sentiment from its context, it presents to the nations of the world a pertinent question: "How far shall we go for peace?" • A thought worth considering is that in the practice of peaceful intentions, each nation can afford to go farther than the other.

¶ **Mediterranean Piracy** — The French Government decides to brandish a bit of marine militancy, after two French ships are attacked near the Balearic Islands. It announces that urgent steps are tramping toward denunciation of the aggressor, and that it will take "all necessary measures to protect the Marseilles-Algiers air line." The phrase is significant, as is the sending of a warship, for France already has several fighting vessels in the vicinity of Minorca, and its further activity indicates that it is putting a wall of steel around the island to discourage possible ambitions Franco may have in that direction. • France's aerial stepping stone must be kept clear from the debris of war.

¶ **C. I. O. Proposes:** Recognition of the industrial union basis in mass production and other industries; creation of a "C. I. O. department" in A. F. of L.; calling of a national convention of all unions to ratify the agreement. This is the price presented by John L. Lewis for rejoining the A. F. of L. The older group replies that the proposals are so broad that a response to them is impossible at once, but negotiations continue with the impression prevalent that the C. I. O. proposal is a bargaining device not necessarily inviolate. • So long as conferences continue, there is hope for peaceful and practical solutions, for in most circumstances the truly intelligent idea merely awaits an attitude of proper receptivity on the part of the negotiators.

Hull to Let Envoys Decide on Protest

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 27

Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated yesterday American envoys on the scene would decide whether or not to protest to Japan against Sunday's aerial machine-gun attack at Shanghai, in which a British soldier was killed and Americans were imperilled.

The Secretary of State told his press conference American officials had been giving the incident their attention, under general instructions from the State Department dealing with the Sino-Japanese conflict. The officials, he said, included Ambassador Joseph C. Grew at Tokyo, as well as Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson, envoy to China.

League Omission In King's Speech Draws Criticisms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 27—Omission from the King's speech of all mention of the League of Nations is much commented on in Liberal and Labor circles here today.

Attention was drawn to this omission by both Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Party, and by Mr. Cecil Henry Wilson for Labor in yesterday's debate, but the point was not taken up by Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, who spoke subsequently for the Government.

In this connection it is recalled that the King's speeches when opening Parliament on each of the three last occasions placed support for the League of Nations in the forefront of British foreign policy.

Former Speeches Cited

Last year's speech said, "The policy of my Government continues based upon membership in the League of Nations." That of 1935 said, "My Government's foreign policy will be based as heretofore on firm support of the League of Nations." That of 1934 said, "Ministers will continue to make support and extension of the authority of the League of Nations a cardinal point in their policy."

But omission this year has not been accidental. When called upon in last Thursday's debate to explain the Government's position regarding the League, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said, "What is the use of saying for the thousandth time that we believe in the principles for which the League was founded and that our policy is directed to make those principles effective? That is not carrying us any farther. . . . The League is not an end in itself; it is a means toward an end, and if the League is temporarily unable to fulfill its function to achieve that end, what is the use of repeating parrot like that we believe in the League."

Lever to Reform Covenant?

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood describes the omission as "deplorable." On the other hand, the cooling of the British Government toward the League in its present form is widely seen here as the existence of a lever which may advance the long adumbrated reforms in the Covenant.

In view of the short shrift that Mr. Chamberlain gives the League in his remarks, it is felt to be strange that only last July Mr. Chamberlain accepted the position of honorary president of the League of Nations Union.

In doing so he made the condition that its members refrain from attacking his Government as they had done the Baldwin Government, for its obvious lack of enthusiasm over the League's usefulness as a means of keeping the peace.

Lord Cecil, as president of the union, accepted Mr. Chamberlain's conditions, regretting the attacks on the former Government, though insisting that "some liberty must be allowed to members of the union."

Chile to Start Canal Planned for 50 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A 50-year-old plan to build a canal to shorten the Chilean maritime route from Puerto Montt to Magallanes, in the Magellan Straits, is to be converted into fact.

Money has been voted and preliminary work commenced on "digging the ditch" across the isthmus of Ofqui. The canal will be one mile long and cost 1,500,000 pesos. Besides shortening the route it will enable small coasting vessels to avoid the stormy seas by the Gulf of Penas.

Chilean interest in improving communications with the far south is also seen in the report that an agreement is likely with Argentina whereby an air service can be reestablished to Magallanes with the planes taking a trans-Andean route.

Saving Our Schools

Twenty-first of 52 Articles

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Japan Rejects Bid to 9-Power Orient Parley

Treaty Declared Obsolete on Account of Reds' Hold in China

Blames Nanking

Chinese troops were "strategically" withdrawing before the advance of the Japanese on the outskirts of Shanghai today following the fall of Tazang after Japan's five-day offensive.

Meanwhile both the United States and Britain made it clear that their troops would return fire in the event of future aerial or other attacks on non-combatants similar to those which have drawn protests in the past few days.

Summary of Far East military operations: Page 2.

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Japan formally declined today the invitation to participate in the Brussels conference of Nine-Power Pact adherents on the Chinese-Japanese war. The conference is to convene on Nov. 3.

A note handed to the Belgian Ambassador, Baron Albert de Bassompierre, declared the conference was inspired by the League of Nations and would "put serious obstacles in the path of the just and proper solution" of the conflict.

Shortly before delivery of the note to the Belgian Envoy, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, received imperial approval for the reply.

The Japanese Foreign Office simultaneously released a long informal statement reiterating Tokyo's contention that Japan was fighting in self-defense.

Calls Treaty Obsolete

The statement asserted the Nine-Power Treaty was obsolete because of what it termed infiltration of communism in China and declared "the Japanese nation, rising as one man, is united in a determination to surmount all obstacles for the purpose of effecting a speedy settlement.

"The Chinese-Japanese difficulties can be solved only through direct negotiations between the two powers on whom falls the common burden of responsibility for the stability of East Asia," the informal statement argued.

The text of the formal refusal follows:

"The Japanese Government have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a note under the date of Oct. 20. The League of Nations in a report adopted Oct. 6 has declared on the basis of a declaration by only one of two parties that military operations carried on by Japan are in violation of the Nine-Power Treaty.

Provocative Acts Charged

"Japan's action in China is a measure of self-defense which she was compelled to take in the face of China's violent anti-Japanese policy and practice, especially by her provocative acts appealing to the force of arms; consequently as the Imperial Government already has declared it lies outside the purview of the Nine-Power Treaty.

"The Assembly of the League of Nations have even gone to the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

U. S. Steel Gives Control to Young Leaders

Wide World; Blank Stoller; Underwood

Figures in Executive Shifts

Top Row, Left to Right—Myron C. Taylor, Retiring as Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation; Leon Fraser, New York Banker and Member of the Board; Arthur H. Young, Vice-President in Charge of Industrial Relations; Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Elected to Chairmanship. Center Row, Left to Right—William A. Irwin, Retiring as President; George A. Sloan, Former Chairman, Cotton Textile Industry Committee. Bottom Row, Left to Right—J. Carlisle Macdonald, Assistant to Mr. Taylor; E. M. Voorhees, Named Chairman of Finance Committee; Junius Spencer Morgan, a House of Morgan Representative on the Board; Benjamin F. Fairless, President-Elect of the Steel Corporation

Meat Prices: Why Costs Have Soared

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—With housewives up in arms because of the high cost of meat, which makes meal-planning something of a trick on a fixed budget, different branches of the livestock industry, from farmers to meat market owners, are trying to explain to their feminine customers that it is not they but the droughts of 1934 and '36 that are to blame for the high price of steaks. They know that the big question every housewife wants them to answer is—"When will prices come down?" And this they answer as best they can. They point out that the good corn crop of this year means cheaper feed, that cheaper feed means more livestock for the market, and that more supply means more moderate prices. But this result does not come quickly, and it may be well into 1938 before the effect of this autumn's improved corn harvest is felt to a marked degree in local butcher shop prices, they say. Minor changes in prices are noted from time to time, as, for example, the drop in prices of hogs on the Chicago market during the stock market slump this month, but such changes are due to special factors and are not likely to mark a permanent downward trend, it is said.

Chicago butchers, concerned over the blame they are getting for current high prices, are planning to

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Economics in the News

The Business Lag—Industrial Spending Has Not Taken Place Vacated by U. S. Spending of Borrowed Money—'Pump-Priming' Experiment

By H. B. E.

In our economic system there are two broad types of private spending. One is business spending, the other, consumer spending. Business spending is the spending by business men on goods that are not directly consumed. Examples are iron and steel, machine tools, locomotives—all of them products called capital goods. Consumer spending, on the contrary, is devoted to consumables, such as food and clothing.

There is another difference between business spending and consumer spending. The former is subject to much greater fluctuation than the latter. For instance, one can make a locomotive serve an economic purpose indefinitely, but the human body must be restoked thrice daily, and reclothed at relatively short intervals.

Let me show how this difference affected the economic system in 1929-33. Take business spending first. In March, 1933, iron and steel output went down to 22 per cent of the 1923-25 average. Machine tools sunk to 4 per cent in output as compared with March, 1929. In 1932, I believe, not a single new locomotive was ordered. Consumer goods, however, remained at a relatively high level of production. In March, 1933, output of manufactured food products had fallen only to 84 per cent of their 1923-25 average. Textiles had fallen only to 74 per cent.

One need go no further in accounting for the reason that one in three of the gainfully employed lost his job. Our greater dependence upon capitalistic enterprise explains not only why prosperity is greater but also why depressions are more disrupting. A kind of fluctuation is present which was unknown in the simple horse and buggy days.

The Roosevelt Administration, in view of this falling off in private spending, decided to make new money available to the country's spenders. The cost as shown in the rise of the public debt has been counted in billions.

It has been the major purpose of this expenditure, however, to swell the pockets of impoverished consumers. Farmers have been enabled to buy factory products. Relief policy is conditioned on projects that provide for maximum expenditures in wages. On April 2 this year the President, thinking that capital goods had been over-primed in some departments, decided to increase the quota of relief money going to reliefers.

The result has been that the consumers goods industries have led the recovery. One index shows that there was a virtually uninterrupted rise of about 70 per cent in output of those industries from March, 1933, to December, 1936. A secondary peak was reached in March this year. Since that time there has been an estimated production decline in consumers goods industries of around 16 per cent. One reason is the stocking up last winter and spring in anticipation of later labor troubles. But another reason, I suggest, is the contraction in government spending out of borrowed money.

Such a retarding effect upon the consumers goods industries would have been counterbalanced if business spending had taken the place of government spending out of borrowed money. For the business spending would have provided jobs. And the jobs would have resulted in more demand upon the consumers goods industries. It was, as I have said, the "priming" of this business spending that constituted the secondary objective of government spending out of borrowed money. Only in this way could the government spending be justified as an economic measure, whatever might be said for it as a social and humanitarian measure. For what we all want to see is the economic system regain its own feet as a system of private enterprise—not a system sustained by government, which, unless superseded, involves what Mr. Hoover calls "creeping collectivism."

What has happened this year? I give below the business spending as shown by the record of new capital flotations. It is the rate of flow of new capital into business and industrial enterprise that determines very largely the extent of activity in the capital goods industries:

New Capital Issues

(In millions of dollars)

	1936	1937
January	124.0	248.5
February	107.0	168.2
March	127.5	184.6
April	175.7	151.8
May	112.6	149.7
June	217.7	359.2
July	103.2	250.2
August	216.6	75.6

The record till mid-August this year, when the stock market started to decline, was certainly better than the record for 1936. But it was not good enough, after four years of costly effort, to be called successful "priming." The monthly average is around $200,000,000. But in 1929 the monthly average was between four and five times as much. It is this lag in private investment, I suggest, that, coming at a time of contraction in government spending out of borrowed money, accounts for the current recession.

'Big Steel' Shows Spurt in Output Above Last Year

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Directors of the $2,000,000,000 United States Steel Corporation yesterday ordered a distribution to common stockholders of $8,700,000—the first common dividend in 5½ years—and moved to turn over the management to younger hands.

Myron C. Taylor viewed his 10-year program of sweeping changes in financial and physical structure and in operating personnel of the world's biggest steel maker, and announced he would turn over the chief executive office—the chairmanship—to 38-year-old Edward R. Stettinius Jr., next April 4.

At the same time, directors took the official steps to place 47-year-old Benjamin F. Fairless in the presidency—chief operating executive position—next Jan. 1, succeeding

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

What a Day!

Coals to Newcastle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—When Imperial Airways Staff Sport and Social Club held a ball here, the hero of the evening was Capt. A. S. Wilcockson, pioneer trans-Atlantic commercial pilot, and "master" of the Caledonia.

Hundreds of guests took part in a game for much sought after prizes.

Winner of one of the prizes was, happily enough, Captain Wilcockson.

His prize consisted of two free five-minute flights from Southampton to the Isle of Wight and back.

No-Dent Fenders

LONDON—An increasing number of London transport buses are now being equipped with rubber fenders, according to Coldwell S. Johnston, Assistant American Trade Commissioner, here.

A new method has been devised by one of the rubber manufacturers whereby the fenders are cured or moulded into shape and by careful compounding of the material sufficient rigidity is given without impairing flexibility, it was reported.

11,000 Firsts

GLASGOW, Scot. (AP)—Scots all over the world will celebrate next month the centenary of their land's most famous athlete, Donald Dinnie.

Born in 1837, Dinnie passed on in 1916, leaving a name that is still a household word among Scotland's brawny athletes. He won 11,000 first prizes at sports gatherings.

Transparent Galoshes

LONDON (AP)—Queen Mary has ordered a pair of transparent galoshes to wear over her shoes at open-air functions during the winter months.

The galoshes were her own idea. They will keep her feet dry when she has to stand about on damp ground or walk over the wet grass while wearing smart clothes at ceremonial functions.

Closed Season

BERLIN (AP)—Autograph hunting is frowned upon by the National Socialists.

Balour von Schirach's newspaper, "Hitler Jugend," calls it a "foolish unmanly habit" and exhorts the Fuehrer's youthful followers "once and for all to quit (it) . . . and to look for manly expressions."

The "Hitler Jugend" explains that the value of autographed documents, pictures of Herr Hitler for example, is diminished greatly by juveniles who regard an autograph as a mere "object of exchange."

Hoover Speech Is Believed Bid For Leadership

Says Sole Desire Is to Aid Party and Wants No High Political Office

Demands Program

Signs Are Taken to Mean He and Landon Differ on Way G. O. P. Should Go

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—By the politically minded in Washington and elsewhere, former President Hoover's speech last night in Boston is being studied today for its bearing on the future of the Republican Party and the growth of a real opposition.

Several noteworthy points stand out.

First, Mr. Hoover seems indisputably the intellectual leader of the party, however clouded his purely political position may be by past controversies and emotions. His address stands in a different literary and intellectual category from the speech given a week previously by former Gov. Alfred M. Landon, which Mr. Hoover took pains to praise.

Second, Mr. Hoover was equally careful to take himself out of the merely partisan picture by disclaiming ambitions for re-election to office. Mr. Landon did not do as much last week, although close friends of the Kansan have been assured that he has no desire to run for the presidency again. Mr. Landon evidently felt that to take himself from the office-seeking lists would have weakened his position as a party leader, while Mr. Hoover seemed to realize that necessity required him to disavow any hopes of holding high office again.

Leadership Is Still in Doubt

Third, the real revival of the Republican Party is still handicapped by the struggle for leadership. Both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Landon plainly realized the need to bury their differences. But the mere fact that both came to the microphone at this time, a week apart, and made full-dress speeches, is a plain indication that each is anxious to guide the party in a certain direction. Meantime, the congressional leaders have not been heard from. It would not be surprising if Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who today seems far more available as a standard-bearer for the G. O. P. than either the Kansan or the Californian, would come forward soon to make his contribution.

Actually, Senator Vandenberg, in important speeches delivered in the early fall, and in strong articles in nationally circulated magazines, is keeping prominently in the public eye. As soon as Congress meets, he automatically springs to the fore as the most effective day-to-day leader of the opposition.

So a question facing the Republicans, emergent even more strongly after the Hoover speech, is how these three leaders will team together in the party renaissance. The question may be asked: Why should there be any divergence between these leaders? And the answer lies deep in the roots of past political battles.

Opposed to Hoover

The Republican leadership in Congress, under Senators Vandenberg, Charles L. McNary and William E. Borah, is in the hands of a group which often found much fault with Mr. Hoover's policies while he was in office. They are strongly opposed to his return to prominent leadership. Governor Landon leans toward this group.

Practically speaking, the divergences center upon the proposed mid-term Republican convention. On the very day that Mr. Hoover gave his speech, Chairman John D. M. Hamilton of the Republican National Committee was in Topeka, hearing from Governor Landon the strong insistence that the party "rank and file" be represented at the mid-term meeting.

The Kansan leader has felt that formulation of a "declaration of principles" by a high and mighty committee might serve to embarrass Republican candidates next year, who will make attacks on their local Democratic opponents through whatever loopholes they can find. Such a declaration of principles, some party leaders say, would serve as a target more than as a banner.

But Mr. Hoover's great plea last night was for the production of "principles and program" instead of "joyriding on mistakes" of opponents. This difference between the Republican factions, given added point and feeling by the lingering and in some respects sharpened emotions and prejudices of the Hoover period, is the first hurdle for leadership to surmount.

Hoover Demands G.O.P. Build a Constructive Platform of Principles

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 27—Fusion of anti-New Deal interests through development of constructive "principles and program" by the Republican Party was urged by former President Hoover in an address before the Republican Club of Massachusetts in Mechanics Building last night.

While sparing no rod in his criticism of the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Hoover demanded forma-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Text of Hoover speech: Page 9.

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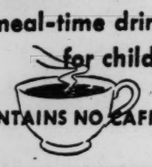
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Powers Start Draft of Plan On Spanish Volunteer Inquiry

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP)—France protested to both the Spanish Government and the Insurgents today against the sinking of a French freighter and a submarine chaser by unidentified bombing planes in the Mediterranean.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 27 — Sufficient progress has now been made in the International Non - Intervention Committee to permit control commission officers to start drafting the terms under which international commissions may be sent to Spain to determine the number of foreign "volunteers" serving in the civil war.

This satisfactory outcome of yesterday's discussions in the chairman's sub-committee is due to Count Dino Grandi's dropping two demands which held up the proceedings at Friday's meeting. The Italian spokesman yesterday ceased insisting that the committee must be unanimous, thus facing the U. S. S. R. with the awkward dilemma of modifying its stand on the question of belligerent rights or leaving the four great western powers to handle the Spanish problem without Moscow's participation.

Count Grandi also explained away his refusal to accept in advance the findings of the commission on numbers of foreigners in Spain by saying it was due to doubts as to the terms of reference and composition of the proposed body. He now announced his readiness to accept its findings, provided it was composed of persons of sufficiently high moral and technical standing.

The Italian spokesman suggested it should be composed of representatives of Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and the U. S. S. R.—with reservation at to the last named if Moscow refused to come into line over the question of recognizing belligerent rights.

Plane Trips Resumed

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP)—French plane service between Marseilles and North Africa was resumed last night with two French destroyers guarding Air France's supply base on the Spanish island of Minorca. Service had been suspended temporarily because of attacks by "pirate" planes on the Spanish Government-held Balearic island where the base is situated. Bombs from a plane marked with a Maltese cross burned and sank the French submarine chaser No. 91, assigned to the Mediterranean anti-piracy patrol, Monday. Nationality of the plane was not determined.

Duke Bars Politics on Trip

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, in his first public speech since his radio farewell to the Empire after abdication last December, announced today that he was going to America as a "completely independent observer, without political consideration," but that he hoped to aid in "solving some of the vital problems that beset the world today."

The Duke addressed a meeting of the Anglo-American Press Association. Talking to more than 100 English and American correspondents, he said:

"I am now a very happy married man, but my wife and I are neither content nor willing to lead a purely inactive life of leisure."

After completing his prepared speech, the Duke said informally: "I want to thank you all sincerely for having allowed this association to be the platform from which I could express to you frankly the thoughts that I hope will go around the world."

After the luncheon, the former British King said he was sailing for the United States aboard the Bremen on Nov. 6 and was due to land on Nov. 11. He said he and the Duchess would spend five weeks in the United States and did not plan to go to Canada "this time."

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—For the first time since the abdication, three newsreel organizations are showing average length features on the Duke and Duchess of Windsor—the current and first one dealing with the former King's visit to Germany. Now that the ice is broken, newsreel editors said that they were planning to use complete views of the reception of the Windsors in the United States.

Brazil Bars 'Tom Sawyer' In 'Subversive' Book Drive

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 27 (AP)—Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" was ordered removed today from the public libraries and schools in the State of Rio de Janeiro as part of Brazil's campaign against "subversive and communist" literature.

The action coincided with the Government's drive against a resurgence of Marxist agitation which led President Getulio Vargas recently to declare Brazil in a state of war for 90 days.

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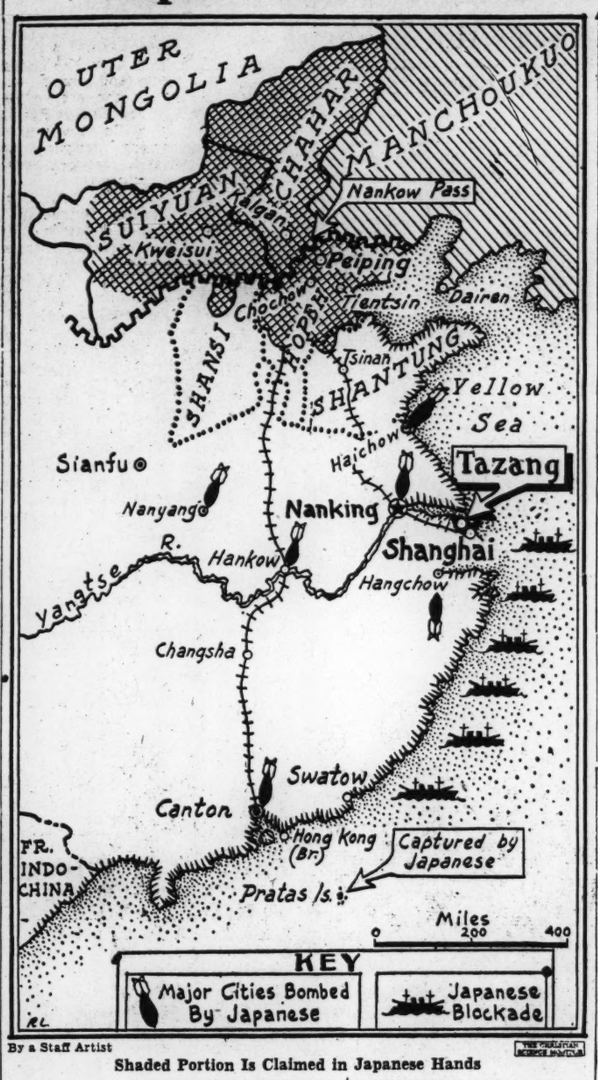

By a Staff Artist

Shaded Portion Is Claimed in Japanese Hands

Long anticipated the 'Big Push' at Shanghai gains new territory—In the North, Tokyo's troops move forward—Is the Yellow River to mark pause?

To provide a comprehensive picture of the military operations of the Japanese campaign in China, the following summary has been prepared both from authoritative direct sources and Associated Press dispatches.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Capture by Japanese troops of Tazang, focal point of Chinese resistance for the past week five miles west of Shanghai, has forced a "strategic" withdrawal of Chinese from Kiangwan, north of Tazang, from the Chapei section of Shanghai, and from the North Station.

As the first sizable Japanese advance in the Shanghai area in recent weeks, these events crystallize the question: "How far has Japan gone in her China conquest?" From an analysis of military movements to date some light may be thrown on Japan's intent and possible future course.

Retreat of Chinese from Chapei and the fall to Japan of the North Station bring fighting close to areas under patrol of American Marines in the International Settlement. Admiral Harry Yarnell, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, ordered the marines to open fire in self-defense if attacked by machine guns or bombs of either combatant.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Britain took a similar stand, declaring in the House of Commons today that Japan must expect retaliatory fire if further attacks occur on British posts in Shanghai.

Because of danger to the western portion of the international settlement, Clarence Gauss, American Consul General, advised American residents in that area to be prepared to evacuate if necessary.

10 Weeks of Fighting

After 10 weeks of fighting in the Shanghai area, Japan has taken a strip of land stretching about 10 miles inland from the Yangtse River, and about 15 miles northwest along the river above Shanghai. Fall of Tazang climaxes a five-day "big push" in which the Japanese have added a third to their former holdings in this sector.

Chinese still retain Pootung, across the Whangpoo River from the Bund, or main waterfront in the International Settlement. The old Chinese quarter of Nantao, where civilians were bombed some weeks ago by Japanese planes, is also under Chinese control.

Nantao lies south of the French Concession. Swinging north on the inland fringes of Shanghai past the French and other foreign sections, Chapei is reached. Its loss by China, with the North Station, straightens out a salient which the Chinese stubbornly held under intensive attack. China's armies are now taking up new lines of defense inland.

The terrain west of Shanghai toward Nanking, the Nationalist capital, consists of rice paddies and marshy land. Japan's mechanized army faces difficult going there.

Strategy of Retreat

China's strategy of retreat has repeatedly been stressed by Nanking, and is reiterated today by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in explaining the fall of Tazang and Chapei. But over a period of weeks the new lines are forced deeper into China, beyond points originally taken as strategically defensible. Shanghai itself is both difficult to defend, and strategically of little value.

Beyond bombing Nanking, Canton, and many other cities, Japan so far has not launched offensives south of Shanghai. She has a naval blockade along the coast, chiefly from Shanghai south to Swatow. Pratas Island, 165 miles southeast of British Hong Kong, has been occupied.

Japan's aims in central and south China may be inferred from official statements as well as actions in the field. The note most persistently struck by Tokyo has been: "To crush out anti-Japanism in China." The Nanking and Canton Governments are the chief centers of anti-Japanism. Presuming they could be destroyed or driven inland, Japan would then have to decide how much of China to occupy outright, and how much to control through making deals with local Chinese warlords.

Aims in North China

In North China, Japan's aims have been more clearly documented over a period of some 30 years or more. At present, Japan is actually waging two wars in China: 1. At Shanghai and south; 2. North of the Yellow River.

Territorial gains at Shanghai have been negligible, but in the north Japan has taken since July an area of more than 90,000 square miles, roughly equal to New York State and Pennsylvania combined.

Since the military situation was last summarized in these pages, a Mongolian buffer state has been set up in Suiyuan Province. With Chahar, this new state practically completes Japan's conquest of Inner Mongolia. The new state resembles Manchoukuo in that it is nominally the result of an autonomy "revolt" against "Chinese oppressors." Japanese, however, keep all posts of actual power.

Sweeping south and west from Peiping and Tientsin, Japan's armies have won major victories that bring them nearly to the Yellow River. Portions of Shantung Province have been occupied on the north, but Tsinan, capital, remains free of attack, while Japan seeks to break down the diplomatic resistance of Gov. Han Fu-chu, now supporting Nanking.

Pause at Yellow River

Observers expect Japan to push to the Yellow River, and then to pause. Possibly present gains may be consolidated in a peace arranged by mediation of the Brussels Nine-Power Conference. Surrender of North China is not indicated, but concessions could be made at Shanghai.

In strategic terms, Japan's gains mean a weakening of Russia's position in the Far East. Suiyuan lies directly south of Lake Baikal, where Russia has an important station on the Trans-Siberian Railway. The Maritime Provinces and Vladivostok are already flanked, unless Russia could prevent Japanese from driving north from Chahar and Suiyuan.

Meanwhile, Japan goes ahead with plans for economic and political reshaping of the six northern provinces so far invaded: All of Hopei, Chahar, most of Suiyuan, and parts of Shensi, Shansi, and Shantung.

The summary to date: Japan has taken and intends to keep most of North China for strategic reasons against Russia, and for economic reasons. Japan seeks to stamp out anti-Japanism in the rest of China, and may or may not insist on territories south of the Yellow River.

Chinese-Built Civic Center In Shanghai Is Mass of Ruin

How seriously has Shanghai been affected by the bombardments in the Sino-Japanese war? An eye-witness survey of the affected area indicates the scope of the material damage.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—War has swept over Shanghai's splendid Civic Center project, a unique enterprise of the Chinese municipality northward of the foreign areas, and left it a shell-holed, burned-out ruin, over which floats Japan's Rising Sun banner.

Gaudily camouflaged Japanese tanks now rumble over the asphalted streets which during the last five years have been built so surprisingly in the midst of open farming country, in anticipation of the growth of the city toward Woosung, fishing village at the mouth of the Whangpoo where it joins with the Yangtze near the latter's own mouth. Woosung, for its part, is flattened more devastatingly than even in the 1932 hostilities.

A Monitor correspondent had driven a visiting American friend out for a Civic Center inspection less than a week before hostilities opening. The shining new buildings, virtually all of which were constructed with modern materials but according to Chinese classic architectural ideas, were never more imposing. They seemed a symbol of new China, blending Occidental and Oriental theories and practices.

One month later, the correspondent strove to get through to the Civic Center from the Chinese lines, within which it still lay, approaching from the westward on a road running from Taziang past Kiangwan. Just north of the Kiangwan Race Course his progress was blocked by the fact that a bridge had been neatly blown to nothingness a few hours before by a well-placed Japanese aerial bomb.

A few days later, when the Chinese had staged a well-organized strategic withdrawal from the Civic Center area which lay too close to Japanese naval guns on the Whangpoo, the correspondent accompanied Japanese officers for a survey of the just-captured area. But the Civic Center was to be listed less as captive than as casualty. Shells had raked through virtually every building, making great holes in the lovely glistening green or yellow tiled roofs and tearing open walls. Air bombs had left gaping craters in the ground and further devastated the buildings. To conclude all, every building had been thoroughly burned out—and this appeared to explain the smoke before the Chinese withdrawal, for there seems good reason to believe that the Chinese themselves saw to it that these buildings were not spared from flame. They did not want their symbol of a new Shanghai to become useful to the Japanese high command.

The Jukong deep-water wharf near the Civic Center, likewise a Chinese enterprise and one put in use just before the fighting started, is in Japanese hands. Some of the wharf buildings suffered damage from warship shelling but by and large the property has not apparently undergone fundamental harm.

Mayor O. K. Yui of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, now maintaining residence and offices in the French Concession, has announced that as soon as the Civic Center goes back into Chinese hands it will be promptly rebuilt.

The Civic Center was a strictly Shanghai project, financed by the city itself out of current revenue. Both foreigners and Chinese took great pride in it as an example of forward-looking enterprise. Chinese municipal authorities chose the site far from any existing construction, between the northern boundary of the International Settlement and the village of Woosung, and proceeded to lay out an immense scheme in the general form of a bell.

As funds became available, the successive steps in construction were undertaken and efficiently carried through. There came into being a network of good roads, buildings both official and residential, the athletic ground, largest in China, and a park; all designed to stimulate growth of the Chinese municipality in a northerly direction, and expected eventually to lie in the midst of a city far greater than the present one. As an example of advance planning, this project must be in a class by itself.

War News Contains Meaningful Names

By the Associated Press

Many place names in the news of the Chinese-Japanese war have English equivalents. Here are some:

Shanghai—Above the sea.

Peiping — Northern Peace. Formerly it was called—and the Japanese have proposed to restore this name — Peking, Northern Capital, to distinguish it from Nanking—Southern Capital.

Then there is Tokyo—Eastern Capital, and Hsinking (Manchoukuo)—The New Capital.

Hopeh (North China Province)—North of the River (the Yellow River).

Honan—South of the River.

Shantung — East of the Mountain.

Shansi—West of the Mountain.

Suiyuan—Distant Security.

Taiyuanfu, Capital of Shansi —City of the Grand Plain.

Tazang—Big Place.

Nanziang—Southward Soaring.

Kiating—Pleasant Decision.

Tehchow—Place of Virtue.

Shuntehfu—City of Obedient Virtue.

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Japan Rejects Bid to Parley; Declares Treaty Is Obsolete

(Continued from Page 1)

length of assuring China moral support and recommending that its members abstain from any action which might weaken China's power of resistance and add difficulties to the present conflict and also to study how they might individually aid China.

"This does not take into account the Imperial Government's just intention of proposing to bring about sincere co-operation of Japan and China, assuring enduring peace in East Asia and contributing thereby to world peace.

"This takes sides with one of the parties and encourages a hostile disposition, but in no way contributes toward early settlement.

League Link Claimed

"The Royal Government's invitation does not make mention of the connection of the proposed conference and the League. However, in view of the fact that in its resolution the League has suggested a meeting of those of its members who were a party to the Nine-Power Treaty, and that the Government of the United States, who have acquiesced to the request of the Government of Great Britain for the convocation of a conference, have declared on Oct. 6 approval of this resolution, the Imperial Government cannot but conclude that convocation of the conference is linked by resolution with the League.

"Now, the League has expressed views casting a reflection on the honor of Japan and has adopted a resolution which was incontestably unfriendly to her. Under these circumstances the Imperial Government is constrained to believe that a frank, full discussion to bring about a just, equitable and realistic solution of the conflict between Japan and China cannot be expected between the powers concerned at the proposed conference.

Anti-Japanese Movements

"The present Chinese-Japanese conflict, arising from a special situation in East Asia, has a vital bearing upon the very existence of the two countries. The Imperial Government are firmly convinced that an attempt to seek a solution at a gathering of so many powers whose interests in East Asia are of varying degrees or who have practically no interests there at all will only serve to complicate the situation still further and put serious obstacles in the path of a just and proper solution.

"For these reasons explained above the Imperial Government regret their inability to accept the invitation of the Royal Government.

"The present conflict was caused by none other than the Chinese Government who for these many years have engaged, as a matter of national policy, in disseminating anti-Japanese sentiment and encouraging anti-Japanese movements in China and who in collusion with Communist elements have menaced the peace in East Asia by their virulent agitations against Japan.

"Consequently, what is most urgently needed for solution of the conflict is a realization by the Chinese Government of the common responsibility of Japan and China respecting stability of East Asia, revision of their attitude and a change of policy to that of co-operation between the two countries.

"What Japan asks of the powers is that they comprehend fully this need. Their co-operation based on such a comprehension can alone, she believes, contribute effectively to the stabilization of East Asia."

Foreign Minister Hirota summoned the United States Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, and the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, and explained the grounds for Japan's refusal.

U. S. Delegates Land

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP)—United States delegates to the Nine-Power Treaty conference at Brussels arrived here today. "It is clear something must be done to save the world from increasing chaos," said Norman H Davis, Ambassador-at-Large and head of the delegation. "We are going to the conference with open minds in an effort to reach an agreement with other powers on some course of action to alleviate the present tense situation."

Tax Parley Hits Federal Spending

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27 (AP)—The National Tax Conference received yesterday a committee report attacking what it termed "spending orgies" of the Federal Government.

Raymond D. Thomas, dean of the school of commerce of Oklahoma Agricultural and Chemical College, presented the report as chairman of the committee on tax limitations and homestead exemptions, saying:

"Sooner or later there must be a showdown in federal-state finance relations. In a desperate effort to keep the Treasury personnel from becoming too much experienced in handling the large figures on the outgo side of the ledger, the Federal Government is tapping more and more sources of revenue." The report added:

"It may be that property tax limits afford to the states the means of warning the Federal Government that they do not propose to return to the almost exclusive property tax of former years. By drawing the lines on the upper limit of the property tax, the states may by indirection give effective assistance in checking present and, it may be, future spending orgies of the Federal Government."

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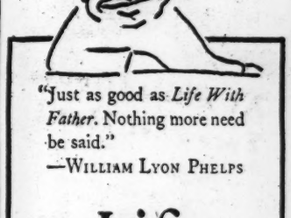
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Sprouting Crops Anchor Dust Of Blowing States

GUYMON, Okla., Oct. 27 (AP)—A protecting blanket of growing crops spreads over the blowlands of five southwestern states in a mighty effort to stem the march of the dust winds.

Fred Merrifield, Oklahoma-Texas field agent for the soil conservation service, said today "at least 75 per cent of all the blowing land in this (Oklahoma) area is nailed down by growing crops."

"They will stay that way, at least until wheat planting time in 1938," he predicted.

From Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas, came other optimistic reports.

H. H. Finnell, Amarillo, Texas, regional soil conservation director, saw in much of the dust area of the five states the best row crops "in several years."

"The crops are exceptionally fine in the South Plains region and much progress has been made in the entire area," he said.

Kenneth Chambers, Colorado coordinator, said moisture conservation practices in soil conservation demonstration areas of Colorado had proved beneficial and stubble and grass "will tend to check erosion between now and spring."

Dean H. Umberger of Kansas State College said: "The area subject to blowing is probably just as large as last year, but the soil is in much better condition."

Mr Merrifield, emphasizing that "all the problem is not solved" in the Oklahoma Panhandle, said if present growing crops were allowed to stand until the fierce spring winds have abated, and then plowed under next summer for the winter wheat planting, most of the land "could be kept out of the air."

Most of that area, he said, already has received enough moisture to sprout a new wheat crop where seed is in the ground. There is no imminent danger of a recurrence of the dread "black blizzards" which once swept the "bowl."

Improved cover-crop conditions were found in parts of eastern New Mexico and southwestern Colorado by Kenneth M. Gapen, soil conservation service official.

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Indian Bureau to Extend School Service in Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—No longer will Indian children in Alaska spend much of their time watching for passenger boats with prospective customers for souvenirs, such as minature totem-poles, dolls and moccasins. An $119,000 allotment from the Interior Department will afford an opportunity for many Indian children to attend school, a privilege few of them have had in the past.

Both replacements and additions are much needed in Alaska Indian Schools, according to educational authorities in the Indian Service. It is hoped that new schools will be built in about ten native villages each year for the next four years. Such a program, it is said, will just about take care of the Eskimo and Indian children.

This construction program is providing a combined day school and teachers' residence at remote outposts, such as Mekoryuk on Numivak Island, which has communication with the outside world only during the summer months. Other remote towns aided by the new program are Colville, on the Arctic Coast east of Point Barrow, Kwiguk at the southern tip of Kenai Peninsula. All four of these places have up to now been without schools.

Both Eskimos and Indians in Alaska have regained the reindeer industry by the passage of the Reindeer Bill at the last session of Congress, which places the administration of one of Alaska's major industries with the United States Indian Service Officials.

"The Alaskan reindeer industry, born in 1892, is the basic source of food, clothing and support of a large percentage of natives," said commissioner of Indians affairs John Collier. "To resolve acute unrest, to insure social and econmic security for these splendid people, to protect capital already invested by the Federal Government, we will now acquire all reindeer to which whites have title. We will also regulate the range to protect grazing resources. With this accomplished we think the natives of northern and western Alaska will attain economic security as reindeer must continue to be the only staple source of food, clothing and to a lesser extent, of income for the native inhabitants of the reindeer regions."

'Squshy' Tomatoes for Film 'Squshing' So 'Squshy' Two Will 'Sqush' a Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—A crate of juicy New Jersey tomatoes began a flight at Central Airport, Camden, on Oct. 21, which was destined to end eventually in a splashing climax—against the cheeks of Gladys Swarthout, as an incident in her latest picture, "Romance in the Dark."

When preparations were made to photograph this particular scene, the singing screen star looked over the tomatoes prepared as ammunition against her. Used to luscious products of New Jersey truck gardens, she was taken aback at the tough-skinned California product provided for making forcible impact against her skin.

Her protests were so vehement that a telegram was dispatched at once to Loyal D. Ohdner, secretary of the Camden, N. J., Chamber of Commerce. It read:

"Test shows California tomatoes are brutal to the skin. Send thin-skinned Jersey variety. Must Squsush properly for sound effects. Send express collect."

Within a few hours a crate of the kind of fruit described was aboard a plane bound from Philadelphia to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Ohdner sent a message with them: "These tomatoes so squshy, two will put out a fire.

Lee University Gets Model of Lee Statue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27 — The sculptors' working model of the famous Robert E. Lee statue unveiled in Dallas by President Roosevelt last year has been presented to Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., by A. Phimister Proctor, the sculptor.

The model was received Oct. 25 and placed on display in the reception hall in Washington College. The presentation was made with the permission of the Southern Memorial Association of Dallas. The model had previously been exhibited in the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington and in New York City.

Mr. Proctor, now living in Seattle, wrote Dr. Francis P. Gaines, president of Washington and Lee, that the statue was intended to show the influence of the Confederate commander on young people of his generation. Lee was president of Washington College after the War Between the States. The plaster model shows Lee mounted, with a young soldier, also on horseback, gazing at him.

Haiti and Neighbor Ending Border Trouble

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Troubles on the frontier between Haiti and the Dominican Republic are being ironed out amicably, the ministers of the two nations indicated Oct. 25. The envoys at the same time deplored what they termed "exaggerated" reports that 1700 were killed or wounded in violent outbreaks.

The disorders have been attributed to resentment in the Dominican Republic against heavy immigration of Haitian laborers.

The joint statement by Ministers Andres Pastoriza of the Dominican Republican and Elie Lescot of Haiti declared that cordial relations had not been impaired.

Gay Models Open N. Y. Auto Show; President Hails It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—With congratulations from President Roosevelt for unusual business and safety achievements during the past year, the American automobile industry began its thirty-eighth exhibition here today by opening to the public a magnificent display of representative motor products in Grand Central Palace.

Exemplifying the slogan, "Putting the World on Wheels," the National Automobile Show was designed to provide a dramatic introduction of new vehicle models.

President Roosevelt's good wishes were had in a letter to Alvan McCauley, president of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. The message said, in part:

"Production this year, I am informed, is 5,000,000 vehicles, a record that is second only to that made in 1929, while employment in this industry has exceeded that of 1929. This means that we have more vehicles of all kinds, traveling more miles today than ever before. With 30,000,000 families, we now have nearly 25,000,000 passenger cars in operation.

In World Markets

"It is gratifying, too, that in world markets this industry sets the standard with an increase of 33 per cent in exports this year over 1926. The effects of this vast transportation development upon our national economy are obvious. They begin in the field, the mines, the forest and carry on through processes of production to consumer use."

President Roosevelt then praised the automobile manufacturers for establishing the Automotive Safety Foundation to reduce traffic accidents. Safety, he said, must take first consideration.

"The automobile industry has always believed that progress demands a constant effort looking to an improved product," he continued. "This policy is reflected in the expenditure of large sums in research and engineering development to produce a safer, more comfortable and more efficient form of transportation."

Comfort and Safety

The exhibition, which is to continue eight days, including Sunday, stresses comfort and safety factors in the modern automobile, a machine which also is faster, more powerful and more economical than its predecessors.

While all 20 American makes of passenger automobiles on display have been improved this year, the 1933 models, with few exceptions, are not radically different from those of 1937. The chief departure from this trend is the new Graham, whose ultra-modern design has excited widespread interest. The trend to automatic and semi-automatic gear shifting has increased greatly also.

Manufacturers have gone the limit in providing their customers with automobiles in almost every hue of the color chart. Yes, there are even new shades this year, in metallic lusters and artistic combinations. And although the conservative majority still will find plenty of black, blue and green, others more colorfully inclined may go in for pastels, aluminum, gun metal and so forth, right on down to snow white.

Auto Club Appeals To Drivers to Cut Highway Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—To impress motorists with the urgent need of courtesy and vigilance in using public highways, the Keystone Automobile Club issued a statement emphasizing the number of victims of highway carelessness during the past eight years in Pennsylvania.

The number is greater than the combined population of Allentown, Chester, Reading, Phoenixville, Pottstown, Norristown, Lancaster, West Chester and Conshohocken, said J. Borton Weeks, president of the club. This total is 413,299, while fatalities and casualties in the period studied numbered, respectively, 17,674 and 400,240.

"For greater emphasis, if possible, let the comparison be made in terms of crowds," Mr. Weeks said. "Pennsylvania's accident total would fill Convention Hall nearly 28 times. In round figures, it is 179,000 greater than the total attendance at five games of the recent World's Series.

"What is to be done about it is an insistent question. We have never hesitated to criticize public authorities for lack of safety planning. But Pennsylvania is now doing more than it has ever done to make the highways safe. Yet accidents not only continue but increase.

"It must be obvious to everyone," he said, "that a great fault lies with the operators themselves. If the operator is unsafe, no road and no carefully inspected car is safe. We condemn incompetent, irresponsible operation of motor vehicles. A large percentage of accidents are due to inattention at the wheel, to driving too fast for conditions, to crossing street intersections heedlessly, to cutting in and out of traffic lanes, and to passing on curves and hill crests.

"Accidents due to these causes are almost 100 per cent avoidable," Mr. Weeks declared. And he concluded, "There is no magic to safe driving. It is just the exercise of plain common sense."

College Teaches Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 27—Recognizing that safe automobile driving is becoming as much a part of a school curriculum as is history and grammar, the Western State Teachers College here is offering a course in traffic safety and automobile operation. Dual control cars have been purchased by the college to train prospective teachers in expert driving.

Chamber Seeks Closer Farm and City Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27—Young men on the farms and young men in business and in the professions will be aided by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce in a national movement designed to further co-operation between rural and urban communities.

The junior chamber directors, meeting here recently, decided that their organization is fitted to further the ideal of perfect fraternal relationships between these two important groups. The chamber, with 400 groups including 60,000 business and professional men between the ages of 21 and 35 in 42 states, expects to achieve material results within a short time.

This nation-wide program will be based on the Iowa plan instigated by E. N. Hopkins which already is being tried out in that state where the potential advantages of such an enterprise are so great. The general purposes of this national move will be the same as those agreed on at the first meeting of the Iowa Co-ordinating Council last July as follows:

1. To develop a broader understanding of farm problems by young business men and of city problems by young farmers.

2. To promote community development through co-operative effort by both farm and city young people.

3. To develop individual initiative, personality, responsibility, and character by means of joint undertakings on the part of farm and city groups.

The next step in putting this program on a nation-wide basis is the selection of members for the National Farm Youth Committee, of which Rolland F. Wellman of Omaha, Neb., is chairman. This committee will be made up primarily of chairmen of state farm youth committees, which in turn will be made up primarily of chairmen of local farm youth committees.

As soon as the committee is set up, an educational program will be launched. Bulletins setting forth the general aspects of the plan and emphasizing its importance to the future welfare of the nation, will be issued. Using the experience gained in Iowa as a foundation, state co-ordinating councils of young farmers and business men will be set up in every state to supervise the program. Then bulletins will be sent out, giving the skeleton of the program with manuals of procedure being provided by the U. S. C. of C. national headquarters.

The program thus will be worked on nationally, in each state and in each local community. The program will be emphasized by national officers who will make inspection trips. All possible steps will be taken to insure attendance of young farm leaders at junior chamber conferences and of junior chamber leaders at farm youth conferences.

Periodic checkups will be made to measure progress and so that the experiences of one group may be passed on to other groups.

The program is being set up on a permanent basis because it is realized that a plan so far reaching in its possibilities cannot be completed in a year or two and labeled as something accomplished and shelved.

In regard to finances, it was explained that the chamber is "fortunate in having the support of a good many executives who will cooperate not only in raising funds but in building local membership as well."

Toronto Lecture Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Pottery and porcelain and the modern house will be the subjects of two lecture courses to be given this winter at the Royal Ontario Museum by Miss Ruth M. Home. The addresses will be illustrated by lantern slides and objects collected from the galleries.

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As the beautifully poised car streams onward under the spur of the amazing DYNAFLASH engine, the wheels may dip and curtsy but the body rides true and level as a flung lance.

You sit *in* the cushions, relaxed and rested. You're safer—skid risks are blessedly reduced. You save money—rear tires last measurably longer. And the whole eager car handles with a sureness, a "directability" never before attained.

Please don't stop with admiring the new Buick. Know what DYNAFLASH power and the lullaby ride of TORQUE-FREE SPRINGING mean, by sampling them first-hand on the highway.

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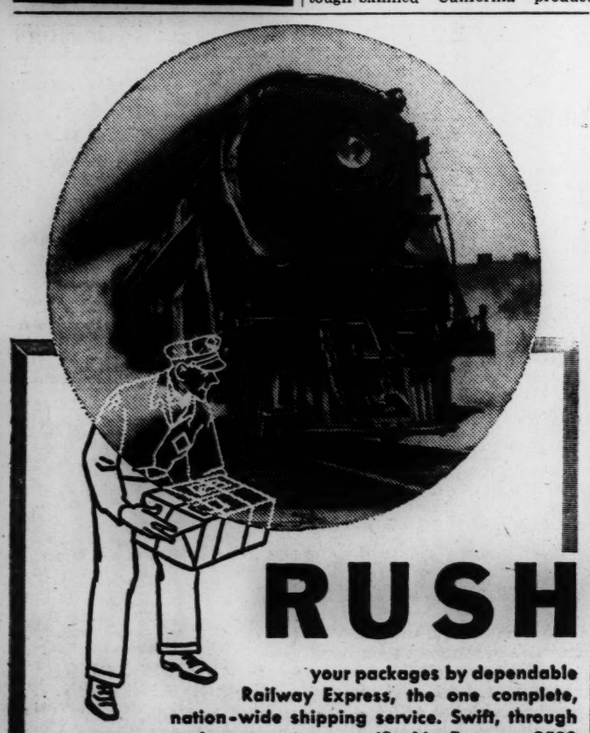

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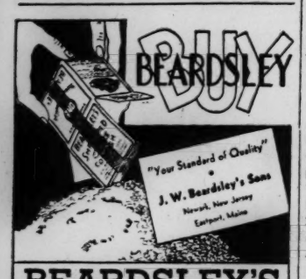

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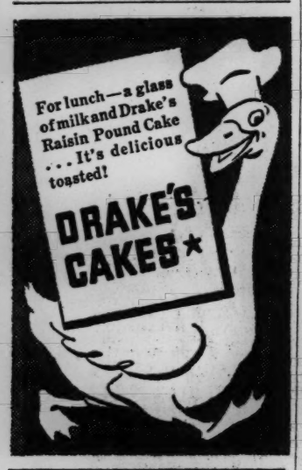

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Liquor as Master Criminal: Civic Juries Say 'Guilty' When Alcohol Goes on Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—Beverage Alcohol was tried in the "Court of Public Sentiment" and found guilty of numerous crimes by 18 juries, representing various civic, church and youth groups, in a dramatic presentation entitled "Safety vs. Tragedy" which was witnessed by about 3000 persons on Oct. 25 in the Baptist Temple.

The trial, at which Judge George Welsh of Federal Court, Judge Frank Smith of Comon Pleas Court and Judge Thomas Bluett of Municipal Court, presided, marked re-opening of activities of the Lincoln-Lee Legion, total abstinence department of the Anti-Saloon League, which was founded by Dr. Howard H. Russell in 1903 but became virtually inactive after passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Dr. Russell—who also is founder of the Anti-Saloon League itself—has been working on this form of presentation of the dry cause for several months and has taken part in several mid-western and Florida "try-outs" of "Safety vs. Tragedy" prior to this first presentation in a large city. The Lincoln-Lee Legion plans to produce it in other metropolitan centers as well as in many smaller communities.

Return of Influence

Encouraged by its Philadelphia reception, Legion officials believe this "trial" form of presenting evidence of liquor's contribution to the nation's crime bill and to broken homes and other causes of human misery, is a highly effective channel through which the organization can begin to exert its influence again.

Arguments for the defense in the case were presented by the Rev. Virgil P. Brock, Indianapolis evangelist, who stressed the entrance of liquor into "respectable circles" since prohibition, and quoted advertising by distillers and brewers urging temperate use, and abstinence before driving on the highways. Liquor, he contended, may be regarded in the same light as a high-powered automobile—used unintelligently it can be extremely dangerous, but it can be properly controlled.

These arguments were opposed eloquently by Dr. Russell, acting as prosecutor, who particularly objected to the operation of liquor stores by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and some other states—as a method of control. State operation, he declared, is "shameful" since it represents governmental sanction and even implies a "patriotic duty" to support this government enterprise.

Moral Suasion Needed

"We must," said Dr. Russell, "exert mental suasion upon the man who thinks, and moral suasion upon the man who drinks."

The greater part of the program was occupied with the reading of the verdicts reached by foremen of the various juries, which represented: clergy, business men, high school students, mothers clubs, Hi-Y clubs, fraternal organizations, teachers, Junior Anti-Saloon League, college students, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Boy Scouts, Baptist's Young People's Union, Methodist Youth groups, Christian Endeavor groups, Youth Temperance Council, physical education directors, religious education directors, and reformed drunkards from the Union of Gospel Missions.

The two juries representing high school students and Hi-Y clubs differed in their verdicts from the other 16 groups, all of which favored "capital punishment" or "life imprisonment." These young people favored gradual education and restriction measures, rather than any second attempt to enforce total prohibition before general public sentiment is ready to support it.

"We condemn unrestricted use of beverage alcohol" said the foreman of the high school jury, "but we would encourage toleration under federal restrictions at present."

"Only in excess is beverage alcohol the greatest criminal of them all," said the verdict of the Hi-Y groups, "we recommend clemency."

Beverage alcohol was described in the Mothers' Clubs verdict as "the greatest cause of human misery." The teachers found it "guilty of criminal conspiracy against the inalienable right of happy childhood in that it renders mothers and fathers unstable and robs childhood of the sense of security which is essential for proper development, and without which many children eventually land in penal institutions."

Physical education directors declared that to the best of their knowledge no athletic coach endorses beverage alcohol, which, they said, "is a destructive and disintegrating force in any team or group activity, slowing speed and breaking down the morale of the individual and the group."

Mammoth Crime Bill

The business men's verdict pointed to the crime bill of $15,000,000,000 each year in the United States, and asserted that perhaps half of this is due directly or indirectly to the influence or effects of beverage alcohol. "Philadelphia will become a forgotten place unless it does away with liquor," the foreman declared.

The religious education directors' verdict declared the public which condones legal sale of liquor is as guilty as the defendant, and that temperance advocates are also "guilty of lukewarmness" in many cases.

The Baptist Temple was crowded for the meeting, which was sponsored jointly by the Lincoln-Lee Legion and the Philadelphia Federation of Churches' Department of Civic Interest, with Bishop V. C. Cloak, chairman of the department, presiding.

Discrimination Of Ford Charged By Auto Union

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Detroit: Richard T. Frankensteen, assistant president of the United Automobile Workers of America, announced he had filed new complaints with the National Labor Relations Board charging the Ford Motor Company with violations of the Wagner Act.

He said the complaints charged the company with discriminating against employees who testified against the company in a labor board hearing last summer on previous charges.

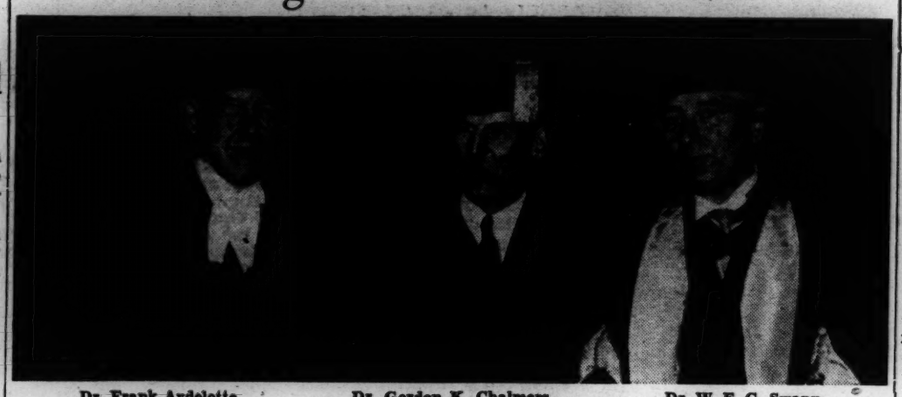
Dallas, Texas: Beating of a labor organizer, latest flareup in a series of labor difficulties, resulted in Gov. James V. Allred ordering Texas Rangers sent here for the second time in recent weeks. Harold Bowen, the victim, was identified by the Dallas Times-Herald as a former Ford Motor Company employee who had been organizing for the C. I. O.

Police said Mr. Bowen was seized by two carloads of men, taken to a suburban lake and beaten with a rubber hose until he had sustained numerous injuries.

New York: The National Maritime Union asked, in a resolution approved by 550 members, for removal of Joseph P. Kennedy as chairman of the United States Maritime Commission.

The resolution asserted Mr. Kennedy was using charges of mutiny against members of the crew of the steamship Algic, indicted recently in Baltimore, Md., as a "smoke screen" for proposed labor legislation limiting the right of seamen and other maritime workers to strike.

A College President Takes Office



Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President of Swarthmore College — Dr. Gordon K. Chalmers, New President of Kenyon College — Dr. W. F. G. Swann, Director of Bartol Research

North Ireland's Small Farms Well Suited for Pig Raising

Ulster Forges Ahead
Third of Four Articles

By Walter W. Cunningham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—Northern Ireland is a land of small farms. Go where you will in any of the six counties you will find the bulk of the farms not exceeding 50 acres. Most of them are worked by the farmers and their families, who, with well-stocked pastures and land employed to full capacity, succeed in producing not only enough food for themselves but also a large surplus which goes into the markets of Great Britain and elsewhere.

The scale on which farming is done was made clear to me by D. A. E. Harkness, Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, from the windows of his office in the Parliament Building at Stormont. County Down lay stretched out before me. Off in the distance I could see a landscape of small fields, resembling a patchwork quilt, and exhibiting all the signs of close cultivation. The fields were barely four or five acres in extent. There was no waste land. And what I saw there was typical of what I observed later in passing through various parts of the country.

It was obvious why pig raising, among other branches of agriculture, had come to the fore, for small farms and crofts are well suited to this particular occupation. But no matter how well adapted small farms may be there is no assurance of success from an economic standpoint as long as prices fluctuate from day to day.

Some sort of regulation was therefore deemed necessary. So a pig marketing scheme, which secured a market and a standard price for pigs, was adopted in 1933. From them on the trend has been definitely upward. Of this fact statistics are eloquent. In 1932, the production of pigs was 300,000. In 1936 it had risen to 700,000. And estimates for 1937 indicate that the 800,000 mark will be reached.

Bacon Factories Erected

In order to cope with the output of pigs, Northern Ireland is encouraging the establishment of bacon factories. Two have already been set up to cure Wiltshire bacon. Two more are to be built next year. And since the demand for this kind of bacon is almost unlimited, especially in the southeast of England, the outlook is promising to say the least.

Like all other branches of agriculture the market for pigs has benefited from the abandonment of free trade in the United Kingdom. The Import Duties Act of 1932 made a large class of agricultural products subject to a duty of 10 per cent, and the subsequent marketing act in 1933 gave the British Government power to regulate imports from overseas as well as the quantity of home raised agricultural produce that could be sold. As no customs barrier exists between Northern Ireland and Great Britain the advantage of these measures at once becomes apparent.

The main support of agriculture is livestock, and the cattle industry comes first with a production of from 150,000 to 200,000 head of cattle per year. With ample pasture lands and a climate which allows cattle to stay in the open during the greater part of the year, Northern Ireland is admirably suited for rearing stock.

Sheep total more than 800,000 and, with the exception of 1936, the figure for this year is the highest ever recorded.

Horses used in agriculture have declined in number from 81,309 to 80,459, but it is not inconceivable that the introduction of power machinery into agriculture, of which the Irish farmer has not been slow to take advantage, has had something to do with the drop. Unbroken horses, on the other hand, have increased from 9527 to 10,483. This indicates a revival in horse-breeding.

Poultry has shown a considerable expansion over a number of years. From 6,000,000 in 1925 the figures have risen to more than 10,000,000 this year. The annual export of eggs and poultry is over £2,000,000.

The production of milk is greatly in excess of the requirements of the milk market. So an important creamery industry has developed. There are about 100 creameries throughout the country. Here the cream is separated and the separated milk is returned to the farmers to be used for the rearing of calves and pigs.

67,000 Landholders

Although most attention in recent years has been given to livestock and the dairy industry, nearly 40 per cent of the total cultivated land of the country is under crops and hay. Oats are the biggest crop—chiefly used for feeding stuffs. The acreage for oats has declined from 265,042 in 1936 to 256,918 this year, mainly owing to the inclement weather of the autumn of last year and of the spring of 1937, which prevented sowing.

Of potatoes there is a considerable proportion sent to Great Britain, the total export being about 200,000 tons per year. But by far the largest share of the crop is consumed at home, being either kept for the tables of the farmers, or fed to livestock, or used as seed.

Flax is grown, but cultivation has fallen off, owing to the expense entailed in production—much hand labor being involved. Likewise there is a reduction in the acreage under wheat, from 6871 acres in 1936 to 4352 in 1937.

In Northern Ireland there are between 90,000 and 100,000 small farms, holdings exceeding one acre in area. And in view of the fact that a holding of 10 acres and upward generally demands the full time of an occupier, it is estimated that there are 67,000 holders in the country.

The majority of the tenants, who buy out their land in 40 to 60 years under different acts, are now either owners or are on the way to owning their holdings.

Chalmers Takes Post as Head Of Kenyon College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAMBIER, Ohio, Oct. 27—Dr. Gordon Keith Chalmers was inaugurated as the sixteenth president of Kenyon College Oct. 23 under the towering trees which were planted in 1824 by Philander Chase, then Episcopal Bishop of Ohio and founder of this college for men.

Ceremonies of the inauguration were performed by the Rt. Rev. Henry Wise Hobson, Episcopal Bishop of Southern Ohio. It was the first such occasion at Kenyon since 1896, when the present retiring head, Dr. William F. Pierce took office at the age of 28. Dr. Chalmers is 33 and a graduate of Brown and Harvard universities and of Oxford, England.

"What the world needs today is men of action who know how to reflect," said Dr. Chalmers in his address.

"Colleges exist to teach men who are likely to act and to reflect.

"The wise man is the one who asks the right kind of questions.

"I propose that Kenyon shall be the college where men may learn to ask questions and where they may find the answers from original sources and not at second hand."

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College and American secretary of the Rhodes Foundation Scholarships, made the address at the inauguration, which followed a colorful academic procession to ancient Rosse Hall in which nearly 275 American colleges and universities were represented by their presidents or faculty members, wearing the many-hued hoods of their schools and degrees.

Roosevelt to Talk With Morgenthau On Budget Plans

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt pointed his week today toward a budget-balancing conference with Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, Friday evening.

The President planned little work for the remainder of a 10-day visit to his family's home here except the meeting with Mr. Morgenthau and Daniel Bell, the budget dirctor, on Friday.

J. D. Ross, newly appointed administrator of electric power to be generated by the Bonneville, Ore., dam, and L. C. Robert Jr. of Georgia, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, were the only scheduled callers today.

Mr. Ross is a leading administration adviser on power problems. Mr. Robert has been active in arranging for Mr. Roosevelt's planned visit to Warm Springs and Gainesville, Ga., at Thanksgiving.

The President's consultation with Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Bell continues conferences begun before the White House party left Washington Saturday. A major concern of the President and his fiscal avisers is financing of immediate and long-range farm programs, including the proposed loan on this year's corn crop.

Freedom on Vaccination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — The days of compulsory vaccination for children are over in Denmark. The Vaccination Law has recently been abolished by the Government, except in the Army and Navy and in case of an epidemic. Legislation making vaccination compulsory was first introduced in Denmark in 1810.

Future Radiocasts Forecast On High Frequency Bands

News in Radio

A time when sound radiocasting as it is known today will be carried on entirely in the higher frequencies beyond the short wave band is forecast as a result of the Federal Communications Commission's recent allocations for various services in these ultra high frequencies.

Basis for this prediction is the fact that when television arrives it will be conducted in the ultra high frequency bands. The voice channels will be alongside the television channels, much as the sound track accompanies the modern motion picture film of today. This fact will tend to cause other sound radiocasting conducted without television to be carried on these channels also.

While television is not expected to fill up the hours of the day the way radio does at present, except after quite a period of time, it is certain that sound radiocasting will continue operating throughout the day in the higher frequency channels. That is, listeners will not be required to go back to present day medium waves after television transmissions have been concluded for the day.

Boom for Manufacturers

There seems small doubt that the set manufacturing industry will welcome the move to ultra high frequencies. For its coming will make obsolete most of the sets in use today and create a tremendous replacement market. Only the highest price sets and those used by amateur radio operators now tune the ultra band. By the time that commercial radiocasting comes on the ultra bands the set manufacturing trade will have prepared for it by a tremendous publicity campaign with listeners.

Since television and sound radiocasting in the high frequencies allows a much greater "width" its advent is expected to promote genuine high fidelity. A television sound channel will be able to pass roughly twice the width of musical frequencies that medium wave channels allow nowadays. Sets employing these wide bands of frequencies will no doubt open a brand new and amazing sense of how faithful true sound fidelity can be.

Better Local Service

Advent of high frequencies while it will also bring many problems to communications engineers, unquestionably will introduce natural reforms. For one thing the "ultra highs" have a very marked local area, and so far as is known, no appreciably large "nuisance" area. This means that ultra stations may be spotted more closely to cities and, provide a purely local service.

To the commercial sponsor, especially if he is a local advertiser, ultra short waves will give the sort of local coverage that he desires. Under conditions obtaining today, a local advertiser's message often reaches far beyond the area intended and creates embarrassing problems of distribution.

This would seem to indicate that the medium waves used today may in time be employed by the major networks to serve great areas rather than particular cities. Their location would be planned to reach the listeners in remote areas who often cannot receive the present transmitters huddled near the cities.

Fair Radio Head Named

John S. Young, former announcer, now a special commentator and radio advertising and recording executive, has been appointed head of the department of radio and broadcasting for the New York World's Fair in 1939, Grover S. Whalen, president of the fair corporation, announced over last week end.

Radiocasting activities at the fair will include the working out of radiocasting arrangements for the major networks, international relays abroad, television, and fair advertising activities.

Radio Brevities

Parallel with the celebration of its seventeenth anniversary Station KDKA, Pittsburgh, pioneer Westinghouse radiocaster, will put its new 718-foot antenna tower into service in a special program to be radiocast over the NBC Blue network, on Saturday, Oct. 30. KDKA is member of the NBC Blue network.

Dramatized episodes of invention and the growth of industry, prepared by the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, are being radiocast through Station WCAU there Sunday evenings at 8:45 p. m., in co-operation with a number of leading industrial concerns.

Lawrence Gilliam, program producer with the British Broadcasting Corporation, recently arrived in Ottawa on a six-months exchange basis with a producer from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Mr. Gilliams' work will consist of checking Canadian programs suitable for re-radiocasting in England, assimilating program ideas and learning listeners' habits.

Urging an end to "blood-curdling" programs for children, George Henry Payne, a member of the Federal Communications Commission, has proposed a "house cleaning" within the commission to change not only license granting procedure but also to raise the standards of programming.

Pioneering of facsimile radiocasting toward the establishment of a "radio newspaper in the home," the McClatchy Broadcasting Company, operator of four radio stations in California, has filed an application with the Federal Communications Commission for a permit to inaugurate facsimile in Sacramento and Fresno. The company plans to send two-column-wide facsimile news between the hours of midnight and 6 a. m. over 100 sets which it plans to acquire and distribute to 100 representative homes.

An automatic volume control device which lifts the sounds of the automobile radio set above the noises that the car and engine may be making is reported by Science Service. The device, which can be regulated by the wind or by the car wheels, is the invention of Irving Wolff of Merchantville, N. Y.

A. D. H.

Clipper Crews Due For Sailing Course

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Pan American Airways, trans-oceanic flying boat operator, announced today that the officers of its winged "Clipper Ships" were going to have training in "sailing before the mast."

A four-masted schooner is being fitted out in Seattle to serve, among other things, as a training vessel for Clipper crews. Once named the Margaret F. Sterling and rechristened the Trade Wind, the 2000-ton wooden ship also will be used as a supply boat for P. A. A. bases on trans-Pacific routes.

Meat Prices: Drought Blamed

(Continued from Page 1)

stage a jury trial of themselves for the benefit of club women. They hope to exonerate themselves in this manner from the suspicion that they are acting arbitrarily in hoisting the prices of chops and roasts.

The strike of the kosher butchers in New York was another indication of the efforts of the meat market men to prove that they are in sympathy with the consumer. Others in the industry are attempting to show that high prices are not to its taste, any more than they are to the retail purchaser's. Editors of the Corn Belt Farm Dailies, a group of midwestern livestock journals, take this position.

"Extremely high prices are nice, for the few who receive them," they commented editorially. "But for the many, and for the industry as a whole, a level of prices that might be described as 'just good' would be much healthier, and in the long run more profitable."

Discussions in newspapers of causes of the high price of meat are unfortunate for the industry, even though well-intentioned, these editors maintain. They tend to turn the housewife away from the meat market to the grocery store, they say. If pork chops cost too much, the family will be fed on macaroni au gratin, baked beans and brown bread, or something else the family cook regards as a meat substitute. Better to keep prices moderate and encourage her to plan her meals around the conventional "meat and potatoes," they say.

But the industry maintains that the high prices are not of its own choosing. The old economic law of supply and demand is to blame, meat packers and others in this business attempt to show.

A statement issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers recently analyzed causes for current prices as follows:

"A feed shortage occasioned by the drouth has led to a substantial decrease in the supplies of livestock and to higher prices for them.

"Handling a perishable product which must be sold promptly, meat packers could not control prices of meat if they wished. The demand for the available supply, which is below normal this year, is the factor which establishes meat prices. Meat packers, of course, have no control over demand or supply."

But the packers do not gloss over the fact that prices are up to lofty levels. Prime steers at Chicago the first week in October cost packers around 19 cents a pound on the hoof, the highest price since 1919, the Institute reported. Choice cattle prices at that time were about 95 per cent higher than at the corresponding period a year before.

Quoting the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Institute continued, "Retail prices of meats, especially of beef, have risen in the last 12 months and are now much higher than at the depression low point in 1933. But so far as can be determined from the available statistics, they are now no higher in relation to consumer incomes than they were before the depression. This does not mean, however, that the consumer is not feeling the pinch of the reduction in meat supplies caused by drouths in 1934 and 1936. Had there been no decrease in production, consumers would have paid out about the same total amount of money for meat but they would have received larger quantities for their money."

Government estimates quoted by marketing publications confirmed the reports of reduced meat supplies. September of this year had the second smallest production of meat of any September for 10 years, the government statisticians found. government statisticians found. The number of cattle on feed at the beginning of August was approximately 71 per cent of the number a year ago that month, and 1936 was not a big year.

All this traces back to reduced feed supplies, the experts say. A big corn crop with reasonable prices for corn pones are likely to be cheaper. The most measurable effect upon Mrs. Housewife's budget is in the meat appropriation.

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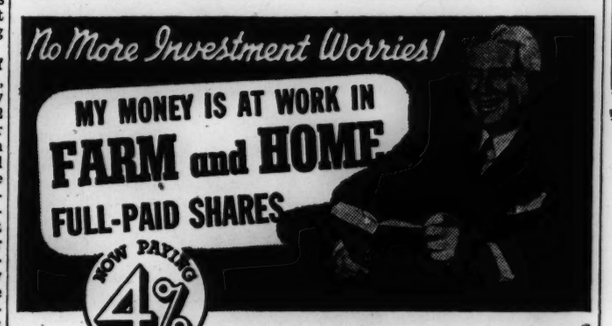

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Character Development Held Basis of All True Education

Saving Our Schools
Twenty-first of 52 Articles

By Agness Boysen

Principal, Lyndale School, Minneapolis, Minn., and a Nationally Known Authority on Character Education.

Character development must be the basis of all education, if democracy is to succeed. Thoughtful men and women in the educational field are awakening to this fact and are endeavoring to formulate a philosophy of education which will elevate standards and methods. They realize that the pride of intellect would obscure the vision of attainments possible through spiritual growth.

It has been discerned that a keen student of history may not necessarily be a worthy contributor to present day history; a student possessing great knowledge of geography may not have learned to be a good neighbor in his own community; a master of English may not have acquired the ability to speak kindly and constructively and an expert mathematician may be lacking in the virtue of honesty.

In a period like this, mankind questions the objectives in education and asks: "Cannot the schools find a better way to prepare boys and girls for the noble task of correct living?"

Those who have served long and faithfully in the cause of education would answer in the affirmative. They know only too well that the greatest things have been neglected and immeasurable time, energy and expense have been expended on the less important things. Fearless individuals are protesting greater scholastic achievements without corresponding advancement in moral and spiritual gains.

Spiritual Growth Checked

It is certain that many educational practices have not only ignored spiritual growth, but prevented it, by continuing methods which would tend to produce dishonesty, insincerity, jealousy and hatred. Credits and grades have been made more important than integrity and honor. Promotions and scholarship have been given precedence over progress and wisdom. Academic accomplishment has ranked higher than independent thinking.

Evidences of an awakening to these facts are already apparent in many elementary schools. This is seen in numerous objections to certain traditional methods and procedures. Important among these is the general dissatisfaction with report cards. The grading of pupils in academic subjects has often been the means of misery and despair to the average child.

Changes are now being made which are designed to interest parent, teacher and pupil in the character development of the child, more than in his intellectual attainments. Standards are being established which encourage boys and girls both to co-operate with others and to work independently and to gain worth-while interests and attitudes necessary in a well ordered life. A few schools have abolished marks in academic subjects entirely to focus attention on instilling ideals instead of laying stress exclusively on scholarship. The schools trying this experiment are so encouraged with results not only in the growth of the individual child but in the new interest apparent in subject matter that they have no desire to go back to old practices.

When fear and anxiety are dispelled from the thoughts of the pupil and in their place are established self-confidence and freedom of thought, academic knowledge which really functions is easily acquired.

First Impressions

Many school systems have eliminated academic marks in the kindergarten and primary grades. It would be well if all schools would take this important step in order to establish right concepts of progress in the formative years of the child. The child's first impressions in his school life should be the desirability of unselfishness, self-control, good judgment and trustworthiness. This attitude is acquired only in an atmosphere of patience, love and encouragement.

In a second grade room, in a school where academic marks have been eliminated, a fine boy of eight years seemed not ready to read or write. He was sent into this room with his own class, as it did not seem wise to discourage him by forcing him to remain with the younger group. In his new room he found many beautiful plants, interesting turtles and a salamander. He was given the honor of watering the plants and feeding the little animals. This impressed him greatly and he was often praised for his carefulness and dependability.

One day his teacher suggested that he write a letter to the principal, telling of his new responsibilities. With painstaking efforts he printed a few words. The letter was delivered to the principal, who immediately replied. The correspondence continued. Each day the letter sent to the office was longer and more legible. It was suggested that he read over his own letter in order to be sure there were no mistakes. The principal's reply was always greatly anticipated and it became a real privilege to be allowed to decipher the contents without help.

Needless to say, the boy is now reading and writing. He had never suffered the humiliation of a derogatory report and was always made to feel that he was contributing. Fortunately the teacher was free to pursue the plan that seemed wise to her without being required to cover a prescribed amount of material. Teachers released from the pressure of greater accomplishments in subject matter, encouraged and assisted in working out methods to further spiritual growth, are accomplishing great things in the classroom.

Intelligent Study

One of the main objectives of education is to teach pupils to study intelligently world problems and consider ways in which they may be solved. Millions of people are without work today. The moral hazard is quite as serious as the lack of supply. Many reasons have been advanced for this condition, but the cause is more than economic.

An economist, Roger Babson, recently stated, "The elimination of unemployment and the ultimate gaining of the abundant life depends upon the elimination of selfishness and the strengthening of character. . . . The only worth-while security is courage; the only worthwhile power is the power of love. Character and faith are the only things which count in the long run."

It is becoming evident that selfishness, dissension, envy, covetousness and dishonesty have been the means of stirring up strife in the industrial world, and harmonious relationships cannot be permanently established until these are eradicated. Throughout the country today there are many organizations where mutual consideration has established policies and working conditions satisfactory to all. When there is a desire to share on one side and willingness to assume responsibility on the other, it is natural to find intelligent co-operation. Where there is enough love, there will be enough of everything else.

News Reports Scanned

Is not the school room, where thought is being formed daily, the suitable place for this attitude to be engendered? Inherited prejudices must be destroyed. Newspaper articles and press reports must be critically scanned, partisanship must be discouraged. Pupils need to learn that no one group is wholly right, neither is any group entirely wrong. In this work it is most necessary that the teacher herself be free from all bigotry and personal prejudices, so that she may present an unbiased point of view. Discussions guided by such a teacher are most salutary.

Harry was a fifth grade boy who was strongly in favor of common ownership and refused to admit any premises on the other side. He insisted that no one had a right to own anything that was not available to all. One day Harry arrived with a fine new bicycle, bright blue with all modern accessories. The boys crowded around him, begging for a ride.

Finally Kenneth said, "After all it is part ours, Harry. We should be able to use it when we wish."

Harry's face fell and he vigorously protested such a privilege. A good natured argument followed, which reached no conclusions, so finally it was necessary to appear to the teacher.

She asked Harry how he could reconcile his repeated insistence on the fairness of common ownership with his present attitude. Harry explained that he had worked hard to earn money for his bicycle. He had cleaned sidewalks in winter and cut lawns in summer and he thought it should be his alone. She then asked him, if he thought this same privilege should hold for others. He admitted the fairness of this and conceded that his former idea "does not always work." Harry has ceased to uphold common ownership. Through these discussions however, he has learned the value of sharing and, as a result, has allowed his friends to have rides.

Counteractive Influence

Our boys and girls are continually being subjected to a very pernicious form of education, which must be counteracted by the schools. The radio, press and moving picture are often the means of advertising and depicting conduct detrimental to youth. The highways are lined with billboards falsely depicting the joys of intoxicating liquors and the benefit of using tobacco. If our schools do not tell the truth regarding these incorrect assertions, young people will drift with the crowd, possessing no standard with which to combat such false propaganda. So pernicious are these influences that they appear to deceive even those who should know better. In schools, where character education is the goal, teachers are engaged in the task of training boys and and girls to think for themselves and to refute all erroneous claims wherever and whenever they appear.

Moral courage is an important requisite in the teacher of today, but in order to perform her task well, she must be supported by supervisory officers equally courageous and thoroughly established in sound principles. Unless the teacher has experienced the fruits of righteous living and noble thinking it will be impossible for her to impart these truths to her students.

It is not difficult to see that character development is making the greatest progress where there are high-minded, steadfast, sympathetic teachers. Some superintendents are becoming increasingly aware of this fact and are recommending for appointment only those who can qualify morally and spiritually. Character education will make greater strides and results will be more rapidly forthcoming when only the highest type of men and women are appointed as instructors in our schools and colleges.

Social Contacts in the Making

Harold M. Lambert

Steps in Democratic Education
Civic Responsibilities and Group Relationships Are No Less Important Than Lessons From Books

Navy Day Starts Drive to Enlarge American Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Celebration today of Navy Day here and at all navy yards and establishments throughout the country marks the opening of a campaign for naval expansion which will be pressed with vigor—and expected success—during the coming session of Congress.

All publicity devices are being employed to make today a spectacular start to the campaign to build up public approval and support. Rivets are being driven at the Brooklyn Navy Yard into the first battleship keel laid down in the United States since 1919. President Roosevelt gave his approval to the celebrations in a short message to Secretary of the Navy Claude M. Swanson. The public is invited to watch the navy's men and equipment in operation and see what it is getting for its money. And the navy always puts on a good show.

Behind all this is the tacit decision of the Administration here to increase the objectives of American naval construction. The size of the Navy is now limited by the Vinson-Trammel act to the tonnages of the old naval treaties, treaties which have been nullified at the initiative of Japan and which came to an end on Dec. 30 of 1936. But while the treaty limitations no longer bind other countries they continue to restrict American naval expansion until such time as Congress modifies the Vinson-Trammel act.

Second Largest Navy

Unless this is done British naval tonnage will far outstrip American—particularly in the cruiser categories. It is release from this restriction which will be sought from Congress by the Navy with the approval—probably unexpressed—of both the White House and the State Department.

The American fleet today, while second largest in the world, is relatively behind in proportion of modern to obsolete tonnages. Of 15 battleships only eight are still under age and even these are definitely old models far inferior to new European examples of the battleship type. Of 96 submarines in the fleet only 42 are modern and of 244 destroyers only 73 are of any value as modern ships. In aircraft carriers all equipment is excellent, but consists of six ships built or building—not considered a sufficient number by the naval experts.

The cruiser fleet consists of 37 modern ships which is the limit possible under the restrictions of existing law. England is rapidly building towards a total cruiser fleet of 70 ships. The Navy Department hopes Congress will approve a cruiser program which will provide at least a total of 50.

Two Under Construction

Under present plans two battleships are now under construction. The Navy hopes that Congress will authorize a new building program for next year which will permit a start on two more battleships, at least two more cruisers and substantial groups of both destroyers and submarines. Another pair of aircraft carriers is a hope, but a qualified expectation. While diplomacy prefers the big battleships and aircraft carriers which are spectacular, the professional naval experts keep the smaller elements of the fleet constantly to the fore.

The keel laying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard will symbolize American entrance into a new battleship race in which England, Italy, France and Germany are already under way. Russia hopes to get in it soon and Japan plans two battleships which may or may not yet be under construction.

Atlantic City Leaders Plan New England Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 27—Business and professional men and women of this city will visit the New England States from Nov. 11 to 14 on an "Atlantic City Goes to Town" good-will tour, begun under auspices of the local Chamber of Commerce a year ago as a neighborly gesture of "returning the call" to districts which supply this city's visitors.

The trip will include visits in Hartford, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Boston, Springfield and Worcester, Mass., and a stop in New Haven, Conn., for the Yale-Princeton football game.

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Williamsburg Shops Revive Eighteenth-Century Crafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Craft House and the three craft shops, now open to the public, represent important aspects of the Williamsburg restoration. The house itself, which is located near Williamsburg Inn and a free parking area, has been designed to serve a number of purposes. One wing provides new and enlarged facilities for receiving visitors, with general information headquarters and rest rooms. The greater part of the house is devoted to display rooms for exhibiting furniture and furnishings that are reproduced by manufacturers in connection with the restoration program that is being executed through craftsmen of Williamsburg.

This portion of the building is separated from the information lounge by a stair hall, and it includes several rooms in which the displays of approved reproductions have been assembled. In some of the rooms, mantels and interior woodwork are of colonial design, to provide proper background.

On the second floor of the building, rooms have been set aside for exhibiting the Stephen C. Wolcott collection of handicraft tools. These are in the process of being arranged and will be shown to the public without an admission, as are other parts of the building.

The first craft shops to be open include Ayscougha Shop, near the Capitol, where skilled craftsmen will be engaged in demonstrating cabinet work; the Sign of the Golden Ball, near Raleigh Tavern, where pewter pieces and metal work will be produced; and the Deane Smithy, where selected pieces of iron work will be made.

The Williamsburg craft shops reviving eighteenth century handiwork will be open to the public and the reproductions on exhibition may be purchased if desired. All income derived from the sales of merchandise will be devoted to furthering the educational activities of the institution known as Colonial Williamsburg.

G. O. P. Leadership in Doubt

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of a constructive Republican program, rather than merely a campaign of carping.

"If the Republican Party has not learned the lesson that it must produce principles and program besides being against and joyriding on mistakes it has not read history," Mr. Hoover warned the 4000 Republicans who nearly filled the main hall at Mechanics Building.

Employing the short sentenced technique which he made so effective in the 1936 campaign, Mr. Hoover removed himself as a 1940 Presidential candidate by saying "I do not want any public office."

Regarding the talk of fusion and coalition, Mr. Hoover administered a direct rebuke to those in the Republican Party who would attempt a fusion movement through bargaining.

"The people fuse or coalesce around ideas and ideals, not around political bargains or strategems," he said. "If the Republican Party meets the needs and aspirations of the people who are opposed to the New Deal, they will fuse and coalesce and not before. They only join if they know where we are going."

By his demands for a constructive program the former President was in direct opposition to John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who, in a previous New England address, announced his satisfaction merely to criticize the New Deal.

The feature of the Hoover speech was an interrogatory attack upon the morality of the New Deal. This technique proved immediately effective as the interested audience shouted "no" and "yes" in reply to various questions.

Among the sharp questions put to the audience and indirectly to the Roosevelt Administration were:

"Do you think you can pollute thought with framed government propaganda and maintain honest thinking in the citizen?

"Does not the wholesale appointment of government officials by politics and not by merit mean a decadence in public morals?

"Can the Government ruthlessly crush competition and hold the business man to fair play?

"Is it moral for a government to collect hundreds of millions from the wages of workmen under the promise that they are kept in a fund for their security and then spend this fund on its current expenses and extravagances?

"When you direct the mind of the citizen to what he can abstract from the Treasury, are you building for self-reliance and stamina in the citizen?

"Is it moral for high government officials to stir hate of group against group, of workman against workman?

"What does the common expression—'You cannot beat Santa Claus'—mean in public morals?

"Can the treasury deliberately manipulate the market in government bonds and expect the citizen not to do the same thing in stocks?"

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Playlet Prize Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—Miss Imogene McCaig, advertising manager for a Chicago jewelry concern, was awarded the prize offered by a publisher in a recent national contest for the best playlet written by a woman on consumer relations.

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The New Ford Makes Its Bow

Front View of 1938 De Luxe Ford V-8

Norway Leader In U. S. to Lay Basis for Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Dr. Halvdan Koht, Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the first high-ranking Scandinavian diplomatist to visit the United States, left here for Washington today to meet Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and after his call on Mr. Hull will go to Hyde Park on Friday to have luncheon with President Roosevelt.

He is in the United States for a two-fold purpose—to lay the groundwork for a new commercial treaty between the United States and Norway and to deliver a series of lectures at Harvard and Columbia Universities.

Mr. Koht refused to be specific with regard to the proposed treaty beyond saying that the main purpose of his coming to this country was "to discuss subjects of international concern with Administration officials."

Dr. Koht was a lecturer at Harvard many years ago and has made several trips to this country, about which he has written three books. In one of these, called "Capital and Labor in America," he held the view that the United States was drifting toward Socialism. He said yesterday he thought this prophecy was being fulfilled. The Norwegian Minister is an active Socialist and is an internationally known historian and biographer.

Discussing conditions at home, he said that the Norwegian Government was endeavoring to return agrarians to small land plots, individually owned.

Dr. Koht was met here by the Norwegian Minister to the United States, Vilhelm Morgenstierne, and a group of prominent Norwegian-Americans residing in New York.

Ford Presents New Models At Own Auto Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Two distinct Ford V-8 automobiles, differing in appearance, appointments and price, were exhibited by the Ford Motor Company here today in an advance showing of its 1938 models. One was the "de luxe" Ford V-8; the other was designated as the "standard" Ford V-8.

Both automobiles have the same chassis, but the eight de luxe types are available only with an 85-horsepower engine, while the three standard types are sold either with the 85-horsepower or 60-horsepower engine.

The Ford products were shown at the company's Broadway exhibition hall, separate from the National Automobile Show staged by practically all other American manufacturers.

Changes in Design

With a radiator grille of new design, massive fenders and a hood of longer and more sweeping lines, the de luxe Ford V-8 presented a distinct change from the 1937 models. Closed sedans have been made roomier, interior finishes have been improved and more luggage space provided.

Standard models also have been styled in the new manner. The radiator grilles have been changed and the hood made longer, with flowing lines. As in the case of the more stylish Ford de luxe, the interior fittings are more luxurious in the new models.

In addition to the passenger automobiles, the Ford Motor Company is presenting an expanded line of V-8 trucks and commercial cars. Both are newly styled to provide extra emphasis on the "eye appeal" of commercial transportation.

French Fascist Denies Subsidy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 27—Col. François de la Rocque, founder of the Croix de Feu, in his party organ today protests that the whole charge brought against him of receiving money from state secret funds has been a political frame-up.

This has been the sequel to the startling evidence given in court yesterday by former Premier Andre Tardieu, a severe blow to the so-called Fascist forces in France.

Renamed the French Social Party, Colonel de la Rocque's movement has just entered the electoral arena at recent local elections in France with some slight success. Coming at this time M. Tardieu's declaration will undoubtedly result in a serious setback to the extreme Nationalist organization and its leader who is accused by Left Wingers of nursing dictatorial ambitions.

M. Tardieu's testimony was given at Lyons as evidence on behalf of the Duke Pozzo de Borgo, formerly one of the leaders of the Croix de Feu who is sueing Colonel de la Rocque for libel. The case hinges on the question of whether as the Duke asserted Colonel de la Rocque accepted money from M. Tardieu in 1931 and 1932.

M. Tardieu stated that for 18 months he was "in constant relations" with Colonel de la Rocque who asked him for financial aid for his movement. "He then appeared to me as an element of order against forces of disorder," M. Tardieu testified. "I thought he might prove useful as a barrier against the Communist menace. I no longer believe in his utility now and I have no more esteem for him."

M. Tardieu went on to say that the sums he paid Colonel de la Rocque at various times ranged from 20,000 francs to 60,000 francs. Colonel de la Rocque who was present at the hearing, vigorously denied all these charges and formally accused M. Tardieu of "lying."

Oil Workers Share $4,000,000 Fund

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 27 (AP)—Apportionment of $4,000,000 among 32,000 employees of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its affiliates was announced today by E. T. Lemmon, manager of the New Jersey division.

The apportionment is a contribution of the company to the account of each employee participating in an annuity and thrift plan, Mr. Lemmon said. Each of approximately 32,000 employees will receive a minimum credit of $50 and an additional 4000, not in the plan but with one or more years of service, will be credited with $50 each in a supplemental thrift fund account established for them.

The plan was started Jan. 1 of last year and this is the second company contribution. Apportionment of $2,500,000 was made a year ago.

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Bata Spokesmen Deny Their Sales Menace U. S. Shoes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Where did the business go?

This became the dominant theme at the hearings before the special committee for reciprocity information here today as spokesmen for Czechoslovakia's big shoe manufacturer, Bata, claimed that they never received the business which a score of American manufacturers claim to have lost to this overseas competition.

Tempers became slightly ruffled and salesmen's secrets were bandied about in somewhat of a free-for-all as both sides argued fervently for what each claims is the safety and security of legitimate business.

Bata spokesmen, who had their day in court after two previous days of continuous criticism from the American manufacturers, denied that their sales of 2,214,000 shoes in the United States during the first eight months of this year constitute any menace whatever to American producers who turned out 305,289,000 pairs during the same time.

And then they got down to specific cases. Yesterday the Endicott-Johnson witness testified that it lost a $350,000 order to Bata on June 9 of this year, and B. H. Crompton, sales manager of H. C. Godman Co., told at some length of a particular order he lost to a Cincinnati jobber who, he said, bought 12,000 pairs of Bata shoes instead of his.

To this, John B. Atkinson, the man who manages Bata sales in this country, testified:

"If Mr. Johnson says he lost a $350,000 order I believe him. He is an honest man. But if he lost it I do know this, that Bata never got it. I only wish we had.

"An attempt has been made to make you believe that so many pairs of shoes have been lost to the American manufacturers because certain salesmen lost certain orders. Well, if they were lost I am here to tell you that we didn't get them.

"The Cincinnati jobber you heard so much about yesterday never bought any of my shoes. I've tried to sell him for two years, but never sold him a pair. He told me he could buy them cheaper from Godman."

With that, the speaker turned to Mr. Crompton sitting in the back row, saying:

"No, Mr. Crompton, don't let him chisel the price down on you. He isn't buying from me."

Boycott of Japan Opposed by Head Of Cotton Group

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Suggestions of a boycott against Japan were characterized as "morally unworthy of a free people" by Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, as the organization of cotton mill executives opened its eleventh annual meeting today.

Dr. Murchison's defense of continued trade with Japan came in the course of a convention which heard Robert H. Montgomery, tax authority, characterize the present Federal tax laws as "a mess."

The institute's president reviewed the organization's activities during the last year, asserting that one of its main accomplishments was the conclusion of a "gentlemen's agreement" to prevent the dumping of Japanese cotton in the domestic market.

"The first year of the agreement is drawing rapidly to a close and it is possible to report that the Japanese have scrupulously observed the terms of the understanding," he said.

"At this time it should be particularly comforting to the American industry and somewhat stimulating to the American cloth market to know that during the second year of the agreement, which begins on Jan. 1 next, imports into the United States of Japanese cotton piece goods will be at least one-third less than the volume of such imports during the current year.

"Having in mind the character and the significance of the Japanese agreement and the example which it affords of the practicability of international co-operation and good will, it is difficult indeed to view with patience the efforts now being made in some quarters to international boycott."

"It is a procedure which is not only morally unworthy of a free people and likewise illegal under the American system, but, in its practical aspects, it only serves to augment international misunderstanding, ferment international hatred, and promote still further the principles and methods of fascism and communism."

Dr. Murchison described the international trade outlook from the viewpoint of the cotton industry as delicate, saying:

"The gravity of the international aspects of our industry's welfare shows no promise of lessening in the near future."

Turning from the international aspects of the cotton trade, Dr. Murchison said:

"In the field of strictly domestic affairs, there is perhaps even less reason for confidence. This is because of the great uncertainty which still surrounds the question of government regulation of business."

Bonneville Dam Interest Fixed

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 27 (AP)—J. D. Ross, administrator of the Bonneville, Ore., power project, announced today President Roosevelt had approved a 3½ per cent interest rate and 40-year amortization plan as the basis for fixing rates for Bonneville power.

Mr. Ross, one of the President's chief advisers on power matters, said he hoped the same interest and amortization—paying back the capital cost—plan could be applied to all federal power projects.

He said the 3½ per cent 40-year system would be applied to that part of the cost of Bonneville that is allocated to power production. The Federal Power Commission, Mr. Ross asserted, is engaged in separating the total cost of Bonneville, which runs upward of $50,000,000 into two items—navigation and electricity. The dam there was designed as a navigation aid as well as a power development.

After he obtains his capital cost figure from the power commission, he said, he can figure the cost of power from the project. Mr. Ross said he hopes the Bonneville yardstick would be extended to all federal projects, including the Tennessee Valley Authority and Boulder Dam.

The Boulder Dam interest rate is 4 per cent. TVA has no fixed interest rate, he said.

"There should be one system of rates for everybody," Mr. Ross said after his conference with Mr. Roosevelt. "There is no reason why Bonneville should have a cheaper rate than some other place."

Mr. Ross asserted the interest and amoritization figures were fixed with a view of placing Bonneville—and other power projects that may follow its lead—on a sound financial basis.

Mr. Ross said he was advocating an immediate tieup with the Grand Coulee Dam, which, like Bonneville, is on the Columbia River.

"As quickly as possible," he said, "there should be a line from Bonneville to Coulee."

Safety Conference in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's first state-wide conference to promote greater safety among industrial employees, has been called for Nov. 19 and 20 by the Industrial Commission, administrator of the workmen's compensation law. More than 1000 delegates and workers will attend from all sections, according to John H. Dukes, chairman of the commission. Safety exhibits are planned, and other features will be lectures and demonstrations in safety procedure by nationally known authorities.

Farley Stumps for Mahoney; Fails to Attack LaGuardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Postmaster General James A. Farley has joined in the teaming up of big-time national Democrats for Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York.

Plunging into the local campaign here last night after an 8000-mile journey through the country at his jobs as federal postoffice head and Democratic national chairman, Mr. Farley made no mention by name of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mr. Mahoney's Fusion-Republican opponent up for re-election, although Mr. LaGuardia has made local New Deal management national news east of the Hudson.

The Postmaster General's plea for Mr. Mahoney was a definition of the code of political regularity. Democratic success in the municipal election was important, he asserted, because any weakening of the Democratic Party was "bound to retard the liberal movement it espouses."

Sees Debt to Mahoney

In particular, he saw labor bound to support Mr. Mahoney, since, he held, the Democratic candidate was in tune with the dominant policy of the democracy today that made this party the stronghold of liberalism. The Democratic Party had been loyal to labor, Mr. Farley continued, and, to the extent that self-interest should influence the vote of the laboring man, "a lively sense of what is best for you in the future should assure your support of the Democratic Party in the coming election."

In Farley terms, Mr. Mahoney was "one of the ablest, most intelligent, socially-minded and militantly honest men in the Democratic Party," and the Postmaster General said that his return at this time had been governed by his natural interest in the welfare of the city in which he resides and votes, and his wish to contribute something to the Mahoney candidacy as that of "a disciple of the creed of government which has brought so far-reaching an improvement in the status of labor."

Achievements Cited

Through espousal of the protection of women in industry, the Child-Labor Amendment, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, slum clearance, unemployment insurance, old-age security and other like legislation enacted in Albany and Washington, Mr. Farley declared, the Democratic party had won the right to ask the loyalty of labor.

"In city, state and nation it stands as the citadel of the common people," he said. "Having won your support by performance, it is entitled to ask of you now your unflinching loyalty. The Democratic party did not forsake labor in labor's struggle for its rights. Labor should not forsake the Democratic party."

This underlining of the labor's role in the campaign reflected as sharply as anything thus far the strength of Mayor LaGuardia's grip on the labor vote. Indeed, almost simultaneously with Mr. Farley's appeal, George Meany, president of the State Federation of Labor, radiocast a denunciation of the drive by Democratic headliners to "have labor reject a true and sincere friend automatically for the sole reason that he lacked the blessing of the tag of Democrat."

Referring specifically to Senator Robert F. Wagner's enlistment in the Mahoney campaign, Mr. Meany declared that the Senator apparently would have labor reverse its creed of supporting labor's friends without regard to the latter's political faiths.

"Labor a year ago was united for President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman," he said, "not because they were Democrats, but because of their records as champions of the cause of the workers. This year it is united in support of Mayor LaGuardia for the same reason. Labor wants more of Roosevelt in Washington, more of Lehman in Albany and more of LaGuardia in New York City."

Mr. Mahoney, in a statement of thanks to Mr. Farley, renewed his promise to throw out "grafters" and make the Democratic organization a clean one in New York City, declaring that he intended to devote himself to this job "with such vigor that the impact of my collision with the forces of vice and graft will shake this city to its foundations."

"When I am mayor, I defy any man bearing an illicit proposal or carrying the hallmark of dishonor to come within a stone's throw of City Hall," he said.

Red Hunt Draws Gibe

For the rest the campaign today centered on:

1. Mayor LaGuardia's derision of the Democratic strategy of "fireworks every day and most of it red," asserting that "these red statements always happen when a candidate becomes panicky." This prefaced his denial of Mr. Mahoney's charge that the American Labor Party, a LaGuardia supporter, was communistic and that its chairman intended to start a revolution.

"I did not organize the American Labor Party, Mr. Mahoney's party organized it," the Mayor said. "It was organized in 1936, and its candidates were Franklin D. Roosevelt and Herbert H. Lehman. It had the same chairman then. The same cry that was made against Mr. Roosevelt is being made against me. It didn't work then, and it won't work now."

2. The fight for the District Attorneyship of New York County, Tammany incumbency for 20 years, won new headlines as the Association of the Bar of the City of New York overwhelmingly turned down the Democratic candidate, Harold W. Hastings, in favor of Thomas E. Dewey, Fusion-Republican nominee.

The report recalled that Mr. Hastings' training in the District Attorney's office "coincided in part with the futile attempt to start a racket investigation, ending with Governor Lehman's appointment of Special Rackets Prosecutor Dewey."

In the two years since his municipal assignment, the report continues, Mr. Dewey had "provided the community with an unprecedented example of law enforcement while doing work that normally should have been done, and in the future must be done, by the office of the District Attorney."

Dodge Enters Campaign

3. William C. Dodge, the present District Attorney, entered the campaign for Mr. Hastings, declaring that Mr. Dewey was engaging in "mud-slinging." He was especially critical of the Dewey attack upon Albert Marinelli, New York County Clerk, who, Mr. Dewey charged, had criminals among his assistants as Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District.

Mr. Dodge implied that Mr. Dewey had tapped his telephone wires and set detectives on his trail. In reply, Mr. Dewey denied the intimation, saying he had "been interested in the real bosses of the District Attorney's office, and not in Mr. Dodge," and had "been busy prosecuting the gangsters the District Attorney turned loose or chose to ignore."

"The tragic failure of his office has been written on the official court records," Mr. Dewey added.

4. Warrants for the arrest of 31 persons, including a Tammany captain, charged with fraudulent registration in a single apartment house, were issued by Chief Magistrate Jacob Gould Schurman. They were obtained on complaint of Dewey campaign assistants. The address listed is in the heart of the Eighth Assembly District, a Tammany stronghold of which Charles A. Schneider, Deputy Attorney General of New York, is the leader.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

North Carolina

Winston-Salem—Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Streets of New York

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8. Chocolate Milk
9. Chocolate Drink
10. Cream Buttermilk
11. Light Cream
12. Medium Cream
13. Heavy Cream
14. Sour Cream
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17. Cheese
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Labor Factions Clash at Parley; Recess for Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Rival peace terms were tossed on the conference table by the two factions of American organized labor today, bringing with them the first real crisis in negotiations and a consequent week's recess.

The recess was taken after the American Federation of Labor offered a four-point peace program this morning which C. I. O. leaders found unacceptable. The federation program was, in turn, a counter-proposal to that offered by the C. I. O. yesterday which the Federation rejected.

The result is that both sides have now presented maximum demands and a week's cooling-off spell has been decided upon during which home membership may be heard from.

Encouraging Signs

Two encouraging signs emerged in the fast-moving developments:

1. For the first time in two years the warring factions have presented their respective conditions for unity, and labor can study the issue in concrete form;

2. Furthermore, contrary to many expectations, the friction engendered by rival plans did not immediately explode the conference, and each side is unwilling to take responsibility for dashing the peace hopes of more than 7,000,000 organized workers.

The conference will reassemble Nov. 4.

Workers Want Peace

As negotiators attacked each other's terms today a steady stream of messages came into headquarters from the rank and file urging that an accord be reached. These messages arrived in letters or in humble postcards, scrawled by workers in the front line trenches all urging peace.

It was recognition of this popular desire that caused the fourth point to be written into the federation's peace proposals today calling for "establishment of one united, solidified labor movement in America and the termination of division and discord now existing within the ranks of labor."

A. F. of L. Demands

The A. F. of L. proposals, however, reveal the gulf that yawns between the two groups so far as leadership policies are concerned. The A. F. of L. asks that:

1. The 10 schismatic C. I. O. unions shall immediately return to the A. F. of L.

2. Subordinate unions chartered by the C. I. O. (and numbering 23) shall negotiate with rival A. F. of L. unions to adjust jurisdictions and bring all into the federation.

3. Conflicting policies shall be referred to the next federation convention.

4. An aggressive labor campaign on a united front.

The Federation proposal does not specifically mention the key controversy in the labor rift which caused the C. I. O. originally to leave the parent body, namely, industrial unionization in mass production industries without hindrance from the Federation craft unions.

It was a foregone conclusion that the C. I. O. delegates under Philip Murray would reject the Federation proposal, and the real question is whether this is a strategic or a final rift.

C. I. O. Reply

The C. I. O. delegates were aware in advance of what the A. F. of L. woud offer and after about an hour's discussion Mr. Murray announced three reasons why the plan was unacceptable.

"It has been clearly demonstrated by the C. I. O. that the mass production and other basic industries must be organized on industrial lines.

"The A. F. of L. proposal indicates that the American Federation of Labor is still determined to prevent such organization, even though it may prevent the organization of millions of unorganized workers in such industries."

Reasons advanced by Mr. Murray for rejecting the federation plan were:

1. That, if the original 12 C. I. O. unions chartered by the Federation were to return to the A. F. of L. they would "desert and betray" 23 new C. I. O. unions.

2. Mr. Murray said the Federation proposal "suggests abject surrender" and would force C. I. O. unions to relinquish their membership in any kind of labor union."

3. Mr. Murray termed the Federation plan merely a reaffirmation of its former policy and "as we understand it, a rejection of the principle of industrial organization in mass production and other basic industries."

C. I. O. "Single Task"

Mr. Murray issued a statement accompanying the reasons for rejection. This recited the history of the C. I. O. and said that it was formed "to accomplish a single task—to organize the millions of unorganized workers in this country."

It said the C. I. O. desired a unified labor movement because conflict between factions "can only result to the advantage of the reactionary employers."

C. I. O. Claims 3,800,000

It is pointed out that the federation proposal would differentiate sharply between the 10 unions which received original A. F. of L. charters and the 23 subordinate unions which the C. I. O. has itself chartered. The first 10 have a claimed membership of 2,300,000. Largest is the dominating Lewis-led United Mine Workers with 600,000, after that the Iron, Steel & Tin Workers with 450,000, the Auto Workers with 375,000, the Ladies' Garment Workers and Textile Workers with 250,000 each, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and leer organizations. The 23 recently chartered C. I. O. unions are individually smaller, and bring total C. I. O. membership to a claimed 3,800,000.

Today's federation proposal differs strikingly from the C. I. O. demands yesterday. The latter placed specific recognition of industrial unionism at the forefront and extended jurisdictional claims to big new fields; it also demanded creation of an autonomous "C. I. O. division" in the A. F. of L., including all 33 existing C. I. O. unions intact, as its price for rejoining the federation.

The C. I. O. proposals were couched in the most far-reaching terms and would certainly bar a settlement if clung to.

C. I. O. leaders took the same view of the A. F. of L. proposals today. Mr. Murray said there could be no compromise with the demand that "the industrial union principle be recognized in mass production, public utilities, marine, service and basic fabricating industries."

He added: "The C. I. O. desires a unified labor movement but a unified labor movement of real strength and power, so as to be able to achieve an improved standard of living and a recognized status for labor in this country."

James F. Dewey, Labor Department conciliator, arrived at the conference just after the C. I. O. rejection statement was issued.

One weakness of the Federation proposal seen here is the time required to iron out jurisdictional disputes between rival unions. This indeed has seemed an almost insuperable difficulty in any event. It is pointed out that the lithographers and typographers within the A. F. of L. have unavailingly tried for years to harmonize differences; that teamsters and brewery workers have taken their 40-year rivalry to the courts; that there is a three-way conflict over trainmen between the Brotherhood of Conductors, the Brotherhood of Trainmen and the switchmen's union; while similar conflicts abound.

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Mexico Seeks to Lift Rural Standards by Communal Farms

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Men Ride, Women Walk
Family Travel Near the Pyramid of the Sun, Not Far From Mexico City

Making Tortillas in Mexico
Primitive Methods as They Are Practiced in Mitla

Now as Centuries Ago
A Youngster in Yucatan, Marked by the Smiling Courtesy of His Maya Indian Race

Mexican Peons Divide Profits In Communal Land Project

President Cardenas' program for elevating Mexican peons into land ownership has reached a stage where it commands international attention. Problems faced are not unlike those of the U. S. Farm Security Administration, which this month advanced $9,500,000 under a new plan to enable share croppers and tenants to buy land. Following is the first of four articles describing the workings of the Mexican program, based on first-hand observation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TLAHUALLILO, Laguna District, Mexico—The most illuminating illustration of the working of Mexico's great experiment in the communal ownership and operation of land took place in this remote village during the recent inspection trip of government officials and a party of prominent financiers.

Standing behind a long table in the community hall, Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez delivered to 65 Mexican peons sums ranging from 1475 pesos for the best worker to 278 pesos for the poorest—a total of 72,000 pesos. This money represented the profits which these men had made from six months communal work at growing wheat.

The scene was a moving one both for the peons and the spectators, for it was the first such division of community profits. It marked the beginning of a new regime throughout the Laguna region where the new land program is reaching fruition for the first time, and served as a symbol of what may eventually take place in portions of all districts of agricultural Mexico.

Cotton and Wheat

Since the same land raises both cotton and wheat, and cotton is its biggest crop, the men of this village will receive profits estimated at 5000 pesos for their cotton, in a normal year. It is conceded that they will not receive that amount this year, due to a poor crop. But a normal expectancy from the two crops is placed at from five to seven thousand pesos, and it is this profit which spells the economic revolution in the Laguna. The peso, parenthetically, represents not much less than the American dollar in comparative purchasing power, though its monetary value is slightly under 28 cents.

Critics of the scheme point out that the total production in the region has dropped appreciably this year. Since the cotton crop has not yet been harvested its yield cannot be determined but it is estimated to have dropped from a normal yield of 150,000 bales to approximately 85,000 bales. Several factors are responsible for this drop. The first is that it has been a bad agricultural year throughout Mexico and the Laguna region has suffered from drought. In addition an early hailstorm destroyed the first planting of cotton and forced a second planting.

Greater Benefit Claimed

Sponsors of the plan maintain that though the actual profits may be less, they will be of greater benefit to the national economy since they will remain within the country and not be shipped abroad. They say that bank statements have already recorded an increased market for medium and low priced goods in the region, due to the fact that for the first time the peon is equipped to raise his standard of living.

The actual loss which the Government will stand during this first year is estimated at $3,055,000. This is based upon a total investment of 35 million pesos or approximately $10,000,000 for the year.

This loss, said the bankers on the official inspection party, after reviewing the plan, cannot be gauged as indicative of its eventual success or failure. Too many factors were involved in the re-orientation of the entire region, including the weather, to use an economic yardstick as the only measure for judging the experiment.

Testing Ground for Plan

The region under review was the Laguna cotton district, which is conceded to be the testing ground for the agrarian policy of land division. This policy, on which the Revolution of 1910 was fought, and which was incorporated in the Constitution of 1917, is based upon the breaking up of large estates and distributing the land in small holdings to peons, who are equipped and educated for its use.

Land division has been applied in varying degrees since its inception but now reaches its peak in the administration of President Cardenas. In the 20 years up until 1934 it is estimated that 20,246,647 acres of land had been distributed to 806,058 heads of families. In the two years following his coming into office, in 1934, a total of 15,620,973 acres have been given to 392,798 heads of families. In his recent address at the opening of the present session of Congress, the President stated that there are 14,645 more land division projects waiting to be resolved.

The boldest application of the law made by President Cardenas was the division of the Laguna region which began under his personal supervision in November, 1936. Since that date 220,000 acres of land have been given to peons and the resources of every related agency of the Federal Government have been drawn upon to make the experiment a success.

The application of the agrarian law to the Laguna region involved not only distributing land but the abolition of absentee landlordism, one of the tenets of the Revolutionary governments.

Rich Cotton Area

The region, situated in the northern states of Coahuila and Durango, is the finest cotton producing area in Mexico. It has been under development for the past 60 years by families and companies which were Spanish, British, German and American. While these operators are responsible for developing the area, they are also charged with having exported the enormous profits taken from the land and with having maintained a semi-feudal system among their workmen.

It is estimated that in 1930 the entire area of 2,102,210 acres, of which 250,000 acres are arable, was divided among a mere 332 large holdings. These were composed of 131 haciendas, 93 ranches, 10 ejidos (communal holdings) 77 lots and 21 parcels of land. These holdings were estimated to have given regular employment to 16,391 peons and during harvest time to 33,296 peons.

Since November, 1936, 220,000 acres of this land has been given to 31,000 families, numbering 150,000 people. The region has been divided into 24 zones, each comprising from 10 to 28 ejidos. Following the division, the financial structure to support it and the technical and social organization supplementing it were applied.

The unit of operation through which all processes pass is the ejido or communal land grant which functions through collective activity. Such collective operation, the Government spokesmen state is not an importation from Russia, as has been charged frequently, but a rational return of the Indian to his original communal method of operation.

In frequent addresses dealing with the Indian, President Cardenas has pointed out that the Indian thinks and acts collectively. His energies are seldom directed toward personal gain, but toward the general welfare, whether it be in the building of roads or schools, or in celebrating a fiesta. Accordingly the return of the Indian to collective operation is said to be in harmony with his temperament and with his natural tendencies.

British Aid Urged For U. S. in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Oct. 27

Winston Churchill has just put concisely what is felt in almost all circles in Great Britain regarding intervention for peace in China.

"We must act in support of the United States," he said at Waltham Abbey yesterday. "If they are prepared to act you are quite safe in working with that great branch of the English speaking people. If our two countries go together in this matter I doubt whether any harm could come to either of us. Alone we cannot interfere effectively. It is too far off and we are not strong enough. Our rule must be to give support to the United States. As far as they will go we will go."

U. S.-British Pact Urged to Aid Trade In Commons Debate

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, urged Great Britain yesterday to come to a trade agreement with the United States.

Sir Archibald, speaking in opening debate of the new Parliamentary session, called on the Government to "broaden the base of our trade and take the opportunity of reviving overseas trade by coming to an agreement with Mr. Cordell Hull (American Secretary of State), who has made overtures on behalf of the United States."

"It is time the Government moved and gave to the country, to the United States and to the world assurance of their sincerity in wishing to abolish quotas, lower tariffs and revive international trade," Sir Archibald continued.

He said the United States, France, Italy and many other countries have abolished or enlarged quotas and lowered tariffs while "this country alone has done nothing."

Egyptian Riots End As King Wins Way

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 27 (AP)—All-day rioting among rival student political factions of the Egyptian State University quieted down last night as a result of an audience in which Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha virtually gave way to young King Farouk. Thus ended, temporarily at least, a tense political crisis.

After a 45-minute audience, Premier Nahas said King Farouk had convinced him the appointment of Ali Maher as the King's political adviser was not related to party politics.

Premier Nahas was said to have considered his authority flouted by the appointment of Ali Maher, allegedly an antagonist of the Premier's blue-shirted youth organization.

Anti-government students and law faculty members attacked pro-government art. faculty and student members in the disturbance. A general melee followed in which the university building and equipment were damaged.

Farley Calls Post Office Great Aid to Progress

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 27 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley termed the postal service the most important "single agency of modern progress" in the United States. Speaking at the dedication of a new postoffice building here Oct. 25, Mr. Farley described it as "the chief agency that brings into human intercourse the entire geography of the world."

He cited two old-time Cayuga County residents—Henry Wells of Port Byron and William Fargo of Weedsport—as pioneers in the parcel post division of the United States postal service.

Brooklyn Botanic Series

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Discussion of the fundamental processes involved in gardening and horticulture will be undertaken by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden in a series of eight lectures on "Botany in your garden," it was announced here. The course will be held on successive Tuesday mornings.

Station KRLC Has Initials Of Lewis and Clark

With Monitor Newscasters

LEWISTON, Idaho — Station KRLC here combines history with its call letters. The "L" and "C" designate Lewiston and Clarkston, twin cities in Idaho and Washington across the Snake River, named for Lewis and Clark, leaders of the expedition which explored the Louisiana Purchase. In 1805 they camped at a spot which is now Lewiston on their way down the Snake River to the Pacific Ocean.

Just five months ago, KRLC completed installation of its new 250-watt transmitter and vertical radiating mast at Lewiston Orchards with programs fed from studios now maintained in the Lewis-Clark Hotel, Lewiston. Established in 1935 with a power of 100 watts, KRLC radiocast its first programs in March of that year. With its present power of 250 watts it serves an area within a 100-mile radius of Lewiston, with a population of more than 100,000.

In the programs designed for this audience news has played an important part. KRLC takes bulletins received by short wave radio from a press service catering to radio stations and from the wires of a national press organization. News is radiocast in seven 15-minute periods daily and three on Sundays. One period is devoted exclusively to local news. Radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" are given daily.

KRLC exercises the usual controls over commercial advertising and rejects all hard liquor, beer and wine copy.

Owned and operated by H. E. Studebaker, KRLC is in immediate charge of Donald A. Wike, director; Bob Garred, program director; and Arthur Q. Moore, advertising director.

KRLC operates on a frequency of 1390 kilocycles.

This is article number 129 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Oct. 29.

South Australia Heads Ratio of Radios Owned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Figures issued here by the Postmaster General's department for July show that there are more wireless licenses, in proportion to the population, in South Australia than in any other state of the Commonwealth. The average, 16.80 per cent, is 2.85 per cent higher than the Australian average.

The total number of licenses in the Commonwealth is 951,585, an increase of 11,517 compared with June figures. New South Wales shows the largest increase with a total of 6404. The various figures are New South Wales, 365,380; Victoria, 290,414; Queensland, 103,291; South Australia, 99,715; Western Australia, 62,397, and Tasmania, 30,388.

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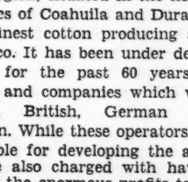

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

At Work in the Remote Gond Villages of India

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

'As Think the Villages, So Will Think All India,' She Says

Which Is Why Hilda Cashmore Has Pitched Her Tent In the Jungle and Seeks to Serve the Gonds

By Phyllis Lovell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

We met in the Friends House in London and sat talking for nearly an hour surrounded by pictures of the ancient worthies of Quaker history.

Hilda Cashmore should not be in a house with pictures. She is quite capable of making her own—pictures of the Indian jungle where once Kipling's Mowgli lived with the apes and elephants, and where now she herself lives. Capable too of carrying her listeners with her, of making the Quaker worthies disappear from the walls into a tangled forest of tall grasses, and bamboos, and mohwa trees, and dusty sunshine, and London's roar merge into the deep hum of a myriad insects, the far call of a jackal, the bark of a monkey, the grunting of a wild pig digging for food.

In imagination we sat, the two of us, in her palm shaded "Quiet Place" and she told me about the people among whom she works.

Hilda Cashmore is not a missionary, unless that term can be taken in the broad sense which turns all thinkers into missionaries in some cause or other. She began her career when, after leaving college, she threw her energies into an attempt to establish a University Settlement in Bristol. Already she had been troubled by signs of social unrest, and already—it was then about 1910, she told me—she had begun to reason for herself that an answer to social questions could be sought only through the making of closer ties between the classes, the bringing together of "brain workers" and those who worked with their hands in day-to-day contacts.

For a time she organized a band of youthful volunteers. Then she was called to go to the University Settlement of Manchester, which was one of the first to follow the establishment of London's Toynbee Hall. The work there was to last for the next seven years—and then came the chance to go to India, to turn her hand, on behalf of the Friends Service Council, to the bringing together of the people of India through educational means, through the teaching of self-help based upon an understanding of mutual service.

To the Central Provinces

She went to the central provinces, and her duties were to lie with the work of a new settlement at Rasulia, just outside Hoshangabad, the headquarters of the district. The Rasulia Settlement was to have an attractive compound; it was to have a library, and a quiet room, and a hostel. It was to house—and now does house—nearly 50 students for lectures and conferences, and when she joined it, was already beginning to be a center of obvious usefulness.

Hilda Cashmore went out ready to throw in her lot with what was, without doubt, an important venture. But her heart did not stay at Rasulia. To talk with her is to know, pretty plainly, that she was eager to be on wider work.

"The life of India lies in the villages," she said. "Ninety per cent of the popuiation lives in the villages. What the villages think, the whole country thinks—eventually. It is natural."

So she went off to the jungle. It was not at first easy to find a spot in which to settle, and she carried tents and moved slowly. But finally the right place presented itself in a clearing easily reached by nine jungle villages and lying at the base of the Satpura Hills some 15 miles south of Hoshangabad.

An Ancient People

"The people of the district are Gonds — forest labourers. Three thousand years ago, more perhaps, legend says they were a great race who came from the Mediterranean. But there is little to confirm such tales beyond folk songs and stories, and certain old buildings. People stronger than themselves, it is said drove them back into the vast tract of jungle and, as jungle men, they looted and plundered from their hill fastnesses. That is not the way of the Gonds now-a-days. Now-a-days they are merry people, hard working and honest, and very ready to make those daily contacts I had found so valuable away back in the days of settlement work in England."

Hilda Cashmore set up her Ashram at Jamai. Three mud cottages with thatched roofs sheltering deep verandahs, and scattered tents perched upon a ridge above them, gleaming white against their background of grass and palms. . . .

Before Sunrise

Work begins before sunrise—which is the way of the jungle, where the women know to grind their corn before the heat of the day descends. She goes down to her Quiet Place.

"Did you ever hear," she broke in, "of a Quaker prayer room so odd? Two great trees growing in it and a tiny nime tree!"

Then, returning, she begins her ministrations. An old woman to be rescued. She has been cast into the jungle to live or die as best she may, since tribal superstition has declared her "cursed by the spirits" and the tribe reverences and fears the spirits who dwell in trees and rivers and mountains. . . . A child to be tended. . . . An impromptu lecture on hygiene to be delivered on the verandah of one of the mud huts.

Message from Gandhi

"Don't think that it is only Christian people who care. I wrote not long ago to Mahatma Gandhi on a business matter, and received a quick reply from his secretary, 'Gandhi-ji is nursing the sick in the village. He cannot do anything else just now.' Gandhi, and many another like him, cares very greatly."

Later in the morning, snatching a moment in which to do some writing she is interrupted by a band of grass cutters—50 of them, men and women, led by a man on a pony—who call to each other over the jungle that here is the grass they have been searching for, growing shoulder high, almost as high as a man. And they descend upon the little Ashram, asking questions, begging advice. Everyone friendly and willing to learn as children learn.

Songs and Stories

She goes with them for a little way and, turning, espies a tall Gond, clad in a loin cloth, bending over the camp table beside her tent and turning over her papers. But she laughs. He cannot read and he will not steal. He will be gone, back into the jungle, by the time she returns.

"One night we sat under the stars It was very dark and we sang songs. Six great Gonds came in procession carrying a flaring bamboo torch. They wanted to sing too, strange songs with strange tunes, and to sit by the fire. They wanted to hear stories, and they offered cocoanuts. But a white woman needs no offering because she is not afraid of a dark night, nor of tree spirits. We told them that, and they chuckled, greatly pleased and comforted. They promised to come again to dance, with their drums. And presently they relit their torch and strode away into the darkness, single file. I trampled on the fire after they were gone, throwing water on the red logs. The jungle was dry as tinder."

* * *

She paused, and suddenly we were back in the meeting house with the Quaker pictures and London hurrying by along the road below our window.

"Why are you back here?"

"I have come to get more help. I want more help in the work there. More funds to carry on. The things we can do in a simple way at the Ashram will spread their influences far into the jungle. People are learning to help themselves. They are learning too to help each other—and that is important. We are making contacts. There is value in such things—at least, so it seems to me.

"I believe that every effort toward better relationships, toward a greater unity between people, even though they may be the forest people of a half-forgotten tribe, has its effect upon world understanding, making for a friendlier feeling between people everywhere."

Courtesy of Hilda Cashmore

Glimpse of Gond Habitations in the Jungles of India, Where Miss Hilda Cashmore Is at Work

Authenticated News Photo

After Taking Their Oath as Members of the Madras Legislature in India

For the past ten years India's women have been entering into the moving drama of modern India's life with an eagerness almost unexpected even by their own leaders. Women's organizations—especially in connection with the All-India Women's Conference—have been springing up throughout the vast country, bringing women out of the seclusion of the past and ending their long silence in public affairs.

During the elections earlier this year, in response to their new opportunities as electors, India's women crowded the polling booths, while great numbers of them threw themselves enthusiastically into work at the polling stations. In numerous instances general seats in the legislative councils and assemblies were contested by women and won by them.

These four women are members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, recently photographed after taking their oath of office. They are, left to right, Jabamani Masilamani, Dr. N. Lakshmi Devi, Kuttiammalu Amma, K. Lakshmiamma Bharati.

Through the Editor's Window

Never Too Late for a New Interest

By Mallicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is never too late to take up some absorbing new interest—one perhaps long postponed. On every hand, for the noting, there are heartening proofs of this. And what a joy to see elderly people deeply interested in something. I once knew a grand person over 90 who read and enjoyed the modern novels and talked with younger people about them in a natural way that made her the center of an interested and devoted company. I know of a woman who took up weaving and all its rich background of history and design at an advanced age, and another who took up, of all things, carpentry and easy cabinet work. The fact that these and others would give no room in their thoughts to self-pity and that they looked forward and not back made them delightful and interesting companions, contributing to the present life in which they were living day by day.

I shall always remember a delightful little intimate recital I went to on one summer afternoon at my old school. The woman who played so beautifully for us for nearly two hours had never had a piano lesson until her four children had grown up and married. Finding herself with more time on her hands than ever before in her life and a feeling of emptiness in her heart that she knew must be met, she took up music—a thing she had wished to do 30 years before when she was too busy and a bit too financially pressed. Now in her later years a new interest has opened up before her. She is eager and youthful in her enriched living. And on that summer day she gave a little group of us an afternoon of deep pleasure.

* * *

A most encouraging article condensed from the Saturday Evening Post is published in the current Readers Digest. In "I Am the Mother-in-Law in the Home" an older woman, finding that she had to accept the permanent hospitality of her daughter and son-in-law, tells how she was able, through intelligent thinking and doing, to adjust herself happily and fully to circumstances that have traditionally proved difficult.

* * *

Part of this adjustment consisted in building up absorbing interests of her own that interfered with no one and filled her life so that she was not dependent upon others for entertainment. She, too, had always wished to learn to play the piano, and had never had the chance. She felt that she should not accept her daughter's offer to pay for lessons, inasmuch as money for luxuries seemed scarce; so she bought a good piano instruction book and taught herself.

* * *

It was not easy—of course it was not easy and she could not indulge in self-pity and discouragement—but she found that in a few weeks she could read a little music and that her fingers were growing more flexible. "When my daughter realized that I was actually learning to play a little, and incidentally was having genuine fun, she was delighted," this courageous woman writes. "And for the first time since I had come to her home, I noticed in her attitude toward me a sense of relaxation, as though she need no longer have me on her mind." That Christmas "Katherine and Don" gave her a small piano that she could have in her room, and now, at 73, this mother-in-law has filled in for the regular pianist at a mid-week service at her church, has given pleasure when asked to play extemporaneously and at the time she wrote the article she had charge of the music for a children's program.

* * *

She has added other interests, too. She has studied art history and gone to art museums when she could. She has taught herself the touch system of typewriting and uses it for her personal letters. Having always wished for college, she sent for college catalogues and made herself a book list of required readings with which she treated herself to a course in reading that in her own words "has proved one of the most delightful experiences of my life." And bless her heart, she used the small radio in her room to open up new interests. Among these were sports; and she tells with some humor and much gratitude how on one of the rare occasions when she was present when Don had a "business prospect" as a dinner guest, and the conversation was lagging badly because this guest's chief interest seemed to be a certain sport of which Don and Katherine knew less than nothing, she was able to pick up the talk with names and information which set everything going for the remainder of the meal.

A remark overheard by chance has been her rich reward. She happened to hear her daughter and a friend talking about mothers-in-law in the home, the friend's experience evidently a far from harmonious one; and was filled with gratitude to hear her daughter reply not only that Don and she had come to love having their mother with them but that "Mother has made me dread old age less than I did. I am going to try, when I am old, to be just like her."

A Wednesday Column

Quick-Preparation Meals

With a Reserve Shelf of Canned Goods It Can Be Done

By Irene Krieg Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Almost every kind of food now comes in cans and may be stored conveniently until needed. A "Minute-Meal" shelf would contain an assortment of canned meats, such as chicken, ham, tongue, beef, and corned beef, fish of various types and sizes, vegetables from different climes, and fruits and berries packed where they are harvested at their ripest and best. Blend these imported and domestic flavors with a smattering of freshness and a dash of ingenuity and minute meals become old stand-bys for cook's day out, all day at the club day, unexpected guests day, too stormy to go out shopping day, and many other busy and eventful days altogether too crowded to leave time for long preparations of the usual menus.

Here is a Minute Meal Menu to serve four which would be sure to please the most fastidious appetite. We'll call it:

Minute Harvest Ham Dinner

Tomato Juice Cocktail
Salonica Peppers in Vinegar Green Onions
Baked Canned Ham
Smothered in
Sweet Potatoes
Buttered Spinach Campfire Salad
Corn Sticks, Butter
Raspberry Rapture

The first course is almost ready to serve when it comes from the shelf. Chill one pint can of tomato juice and stir in two teaspoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce, one-half teaspoon salt, and a dash of celery salt. Serve in small glasses very cold.

The dessert Raspberry Rapture should be prepared far enough ahead to permit setting until firm. Cut four two-inch squares from a yellow sheet cake or pound cake. Scoop out centers to within a half inch of edge and bottom. Drain berries from one can of red raspberries and chill them until ready to serve. Soak one tablespoon plain gelatin in one-fourth cup cold water until soft. Add three-fourths cup boiling water, one-half cup sugar, and stir until dissolved and clear. Add three-fourths cup raspberry juice, two tablespoons lemon juice and mix thoroughly. Cool and allow to set to about the consistency of jelly. Pour into the cake cups just made, and chill until firm. Pour the remainder of the raspberry gelatin into a shallow pan and allow to set until very firm. When ready to serve, score this criss-cross to cube into tiny pieces. Pile these cubes on top of the gelatin in the cakes and drop by spoonfuls little mounds of whipped cream around the edges of the cake, leaving the sparkling red pyramid poking up through the fluffy cream. Garnish with a ring of the chilled red raspberries around the base, with one perched on each peak of cream.

A short cut in making a dessert with the same ingredients would consist of a square of cake on a dessert plate, covered with chilled raspberries and juice with a mound of whipped cream to garnish.

About an Hour, Really

The main course will require about an hour, but while it is cooking other dishes may be attended to, so that no time will be lost. Remove the prepared ham from the can and place it in a baking dish. Arrange the canned sweet potatoes over the ham—either in slices or quarters—and sprinkle with four tablespoons brown sugar. Pour over this the liquid off the potatoes together with sufficient water to make one cup. Dot with two tablespoons butter. Cover and bake in moderate oven 350° F. for a half hour and remove cover and continue baking for another half hour or until nicely browned.

Open can of spinach and heat in own liquid. When ready to serve, lift from pan and sprinkle with salt and a squeeze of lemon juice and dot with butter.

Salad and Corn Sticks

The Harvest Campfire Salad is quickly put together and adds color with a touch of freshness. Remove contents of one can pineapple spears and use one spear for each salad. Cut them into long thin strips and shorten to one-half. Place a round mound of pimiento cream cheese about an inch in diameter in the center of a lettuce leaf and drop the pineapple sticks so they will cover the cheese and meet in a peak, like the sticks in a campfire. A few strips of very thinly cut green pepper and a dash of paprika give the effect of flame. Serve the mayonnaise to one side in the lettuce or pass French Dressing.

Corn muffins, corn sticks, or assorted rolls are desirable with this menu, and may be baked in the same oven with the ham or may be selected from the bakery and simply warmed before serving.

Many "happy endings" will be planned for when the Minute Meal Shelf is well stocked from the choice of the world's canneries.

Another Quick-Preparation meal will run soon.

Turned Scraps to Cushions

And Brightened Many a Barren Nook and Corner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The window seats in my house forced me into my adventures with cushions. Their broad, bare boards demanded a softening touch, yet I was loath to cover up the stained chestnut and waxed pine with upholstered mats.

My first cushion was a simple affair. It was made from a pillow that was getting limp with long use. I stuffed it into an oblong tapestry cover which I purposely made too small. It bulged up sturdily beneath the tapestry and sat with dignity in the center of my window seat.

Gay as a Zinnia

My old silk dresses inspired my next efforts. I cut the silk in strips an inch wide and crocheted it into mats. A single dark piece of material in harmony with the color scheme of the room was my starting point. When I had a ball of cut silk large enough to make up the background, I gathered up bright pieces to complete the work. If the weight of the material varied somewhat I compensated for it by cutting the heavier silks into narrower strips and the light ones wider.

Crocheting is not a highly skilled accomplishment with me. In fact, I know very little about it. In this attempt I found it easy, for I used the simple chain stitch and added a stitch whenever my mat showed a tendency to curl. The result was as gay as a zinnia. It spun off from rose to blue to green, and then deep rose, medium blue, and dull green, with a wide band of dark blue to finish.

Too Lovely to Throw Away

From a piece of heavy silk I cut a circle a half-inch larger than my mat. The extra was intended for a seam allowance. I joined my crocheted mat to a gathered strip about three inches wide, inserted a round cushion and sewed on the back. The round cushion was originally a square pillow, but I turned in the corners and sewed the ticking together.

Another time some pieces of soft wool nagged me into doing something with them. They were just too lovely to throw away and yet no one of them was large enough to make up into anything. As I looked at them an idea took form and grew.

On a newspaper I drew a circle about 15 inches in diameter. I cut it out, folded it in half, in half again, and in thirds. At last I got a triangle, shaped like a piece of pie, which was one-twelfth of the cushion that was to be. From my pieces of wool I cut 12 triangles, being sure to keep the thread of the material down the center of my pattern. When the 12 pieces were laid out together they made a perfect circle with no overlapping.

I crocheted around the two long sides of each triangle, reaching down into the cloth about a quarter of an inch. Then I crocheted the pieces together into a complete disk. I made two of these and crocheted a single row around the edge of each. A plain strip that was long enough to go around the disks with a couple of inches to spare was finished with an edging of crocheting and in turn crocheted to the front and back of the pillow.

Next Claimed Attention

A yard of glazed chintz and a weak, flat pillow claimed my attention one day. The pillow refused to sit up in any fashion, so I rolled it over lengthwise and made a long round bolster out of it. I pulled the chintz as tight as I could get it around the pillow and sewed it together. I turned in the ends three-eighths of an inch. Dividing the circle at the end in half, I drew it together with heavy thread. Dividing each half again, I drew it together there. Repeating the process, I drew in the center of each quarter. I pulled in the center of the loops until the end of the cushion formed a pleated pinwheel made up of half-inch tucks. In the center of the whorl I sewed a large button.

Cushions are pleasant touches of color and comfort. I never introduce one to a room unless there is a need for the newcomer. Cushions, cushions, everywhere are fully as bad as barren corners and sudden angles. As they are needed I look for them and they blossom up from discarded bits and useless scraps. E. R.

Riches

Dare I complain of poverty
Or fret that wealth has passed me by,
When in my eaves a red-bird bathes,
And from my bed at night I see
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Cranberry-Orange Relish

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Cranberry Ice-Box Cake

Mix together
4 tablespoons melted butter and
2 cups graham cracker crumbs. Beat with fork
1 can cranberry sauce. Line mold with wax paper. Alternate layers of cracker crumbs and cranberry sauce, making top layer crumbs. Pack solid. Place in refrigerator three hours. Unmold, slice, and serve with
Whipped cream.

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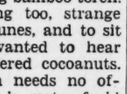

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Text of Hoover's Boston Call to Youth of G. O. P.

BOSTON, Oct. 27 — The text of former President Hoover's speech before the Republican Club of Massachusetts last night follows:

This club has made this evening an especial occasion for the younger Republican leaders. It is a happy participation. The same spirit should be extended over the country. The party must have new faces and new blood. It must incorporate more youth, both men and women, in its councils. The party needs the sincerity, the undaunted courage of youth. It is the idealism and virility of youth which brings forward motion.

The rumor has been going about for the past five years that opportunity for youth is gone in American life. We hear of a lost generation. I said once that for 150 years God-fearing people under the blessings of freedom have built up quite a plant and equipment on this continent. The nation teems with millions of farms and homes and cattle and pigs, despite the AAA. There are railroads, highways, power plants and factories, stores and banks and economic royalists. There are towns and magnificent cities. There are newspapers, colleges, libraries, orchestras, bands, radios and other noises.

It is very sad to contemplate, but it has probably occurred to you, that all the people who live in these houses and all those who run this complicated machine are going to pass into the next world. Just as sure as death the job of running it is yours.

And there are increasing opportunities in every inch of it. Furthermore, science and invention yearly give to us further mighty powers of progress. They create a thousand new frontiers of opportunity for youth.

The Challenge to Youth

But over this world have come vast problems in government which are the challenge to youth. Unless they be rightly solved there will be less opportunity.

One phase of these solutions is political party organization. So I propose to talk to you as Republicans about the Republican Party and the service it can offer in these days of national perplexity.

I am interested in building up the Republican Party not as a partisan but as a citizen. So let us look at it as citizens and not as politicians. We are concerned now with something greater than a game or securing public office.

The Republican Party even out of office is a national necessity as a unified opposition party to check excesses and protect minorities.

But it has a mission far greater than just being against. Nor can it be built solely from a collection of politicians and a mass of committees, no matter how earnest and self-sacrificing they may be.

This party must have a fighting cause; it must have an affirmative program; it must present effective methods; it must have a forward purpose; it must have idealism, and it must be responsive to the needs and crises of the people. If a party should come into power without such definite purpose it would be of little good to the nation. It would mean only that a few new people have got up to the public trough.

What Must Be Done

We are concerned with service in a national crisis. Our country must have emancipation from the moral degeneration of current government methods. It must have emancipation from what Walter Lippmann so aptly calls "gradual collectivism." It must bring sanity and reform to fiscal and economic policies which undermine the standards of living of the great economic middle class. It must make possible humanitarian objectives which are otherwise wrecked by wrongful and ineffective methods. Peace must be made more secure.

If that be so, all the wiles, the tricks, and the petty artfulness of politics are of minor moment.

Before I go further (not that it is of any importance but just to keep the air clean) let me repeat once again that I do not want any public office. I shall keep on fighting for those things vital to the American people. There is no form of words that will convince a suspicious politician that any man under 85 can have any other purpose of interesting himself in public affairs. The accusation of seeking office seems to be the highest intellectual level to which the opposition can rise when they are made uncomfortable by argument and new proposals.

There are five great categories of national issues today.

The first are issues of moral integrity in government.

The second are the vital issues of personal liberty and its safeguards.

The third are those financial and economic policies which affect the standards of living of the people.

The fourth are the humane issues of security and of aid for the less fortunate.

The fifth are our relations to other nations.

For Policy Committee Plan

Some of these issues are new in the last five years. Some have developed since the election. All of them are becoming increasingly vivid to the people.

The time has come when the Republican Party should be reoriented to these fundamental issues. No civilization is static. It must move forward or die. Therefore no party can be static. It must move forward with the times.

Our national question is not alone—Where are we going? but even more—Where do we want to go?

A group of important Republican leaders of all shades of thought have put forward a proposal that the party should select a policy committee of its most distinguished men and women to draft an honest, courageous declaration of convictions, of positive principles and forward action. It is proposed that this draft should be submitted to a general conference of party leaders prior to the congressional election.

I support that suggestion. Such a policy committee could well be continued to work out methods within those principles and convictions for solution of many national problems to be presented later on or to the 1940 convention. I am not concerned over details. I am deeply concerned that people who are losing their way shall be given a banner of moral and intellectual leadership around which they can rally as the inevitable day of disillusionment comes to them.

In the meantime no greater service can be given than discussion and debate of these fundamental questions. Governor Landon a few nights ago made a notable contribution to such discussion. Our senators and congressmen in their daily battles contribute to the formulation of ideas. Nothing could be more helpful than the formulation of constructive convictions and positive purposes by our state and local organizations and our Republican clubs and the press.

A One-Man Party

The ideas of the Democratic Party are made by one man. We want to develop Republican ideas from the party. In the face of this crisis there is an ample area of ideas upon which to build unity.

My purpose tonight is not to forecast such a declaration. It is to urge that it be undertaken by the party and to outline something of the attitude or the point of view that could be considered in formulating it.

Today as never before we are faced with moral questions in public life. We have had a new deal in public honor. To indicate its significance let me ask you a few questions.

The first of these questions involves intellectual honesty in officials and in government.

Can your Government broadcast half truths and expect the citizen to tell the whole truth?

Do you think you can pollute thought with framed government propaganda and maintain honest thinking in the citizen?

Do you think the Government, which engages hundreds of paid publicity agents daily and hourly to eulogize its official acts, can hold the faith of the citizen in what his Government says?

Is it honest or sportsmanlike to answer the argument, protest or appeal of the citizen by smearing him as the enemy of the people?

Do you believe all the official statements today?

Do you think you can let down intellectual honesty in high officials and hold up conscience in citizens?

Some Questions

And there are questions relating to public administration.

Does not the wholesale appointment of government officials by politics and not by merit mean a decadence in public morals? What is the morality of the recent return to the spoils system?

And there are questions involving commercial honesty.

Can your Government repudiate the covenant of its bonds and expect citizens to hold to their obligations?

Can the Government ruthlessly crush competition and hold the business man to fair play?

Can the Treasury deliberately manipulate the market in government bonds and expect the citizen not to do the same thing in stocks?

Is it moral for a government to collect hundreds of millions from the wages of workmen under the promise that they are kept in a fund for their security and then spend this fund on its current expenses and extravagances?

Is it moral to evade the Corrupt Practices Act by selling books to corporations for political funds?

And there are questions involving the sacredness of law.

What happens to the morals of a people when the Federal Government connives at lawlessness?

What of governors who obstruct the courts and refuse to maintain public order?

Or of workmen beaten and killed by police squads on one hand and beef squads on the other?

Do not all moral restraints disappear and the ugly spectres of vigilantes arise?

And there are questions involving the building of character in men.

When the public purse is used to subsidize, threaten, or cajole the congressmen and the local communities, are you not corrupting the people?

When you direct the mind of the citizen to what he can abstract from the Treasury, are you building for self-reliance and stamina in the citizen?

Pollution of Government

And there are questions involving the spirit of a people. Is it moral for high government officials to stir hate of group against group, of workman against workman?

Is not hate a moral poison to a nation more deadly than fear?

And there are questions involving the sacredness of the ballot.

What does the common expression—"You cannot beat Santa Claus" mean in public morals?

Can democracy survive with more and more of its cities in the hands of corrupt political machines?

Do not a multitude of vicious rackets, of bribery, blackmail, coercion and crime flourish under the hands of these corrupt city governments? What does this do to the moral standards of citizens and the community?

Is the Federal Government not abetting these machines when it places enormous sums of public money directly and indirectly at their disposal—too often just prior to elections?

Can we hope for self-government when these city political machines regularly manipulate the vote? Does not this influence not alone municipal but state and federal elections?

Do you think you can maintain confidence in our institutions and continually pollute the ballot box?

A nation is great not through dams in its rivers or its ships on the sea or the deposits in its banks. It is great by the moral fiber and character of its citizens. Nations die when these weaken.

Is it not the duty of the Republican Party to raise the banner of emancipation of the American people from this degradation, both national and local?

The world-wide conflict today is true liberalism against collectivism.

Truth About Collectivism

Huxley said the first need of debate is definitions. By "collectivism" we mean any system where the tendency is to make the people the servants of the government, or personal power as opposed to the government being the servant of the people. That is a complicated idea but it is the age-long fight of human liberty. We certainly do not mean collective bargaining or co-operative marketing. They begin and end among the people and are democratic processes.

I have used the term "true liberalism." I would prefer to use the more direct term of "Americanism." The term liberal has now become the fashionable clothing of all collectivists, whether they be New Dealers, with creeping collectivism, or frank and open socialists, or the unconscious fascists. Its folds can apparently even be entered through the Ku Klux Klan.

Our Republicans should not use this term without distinction between true and pseudo. Gradually the public is learning that liberal spelled with a capital L means New Deal collectivism.

True liberalism is liberty organized under law. It everlastingly reacts to one test: Does this or that act make for the freedom of mind and spirit of men? Does it make for the dignity of all men? And let no man tell you that intellectual and spiritual liberty are not the sole anchor of American civilization.

It is the most difficult of all philosophies to realize in government, because the very freedom which fertilizes the soil of progress sprouts also the weeds of selfishness and sordid ambition. It can only be realized through prohibitions and protections which prevent invasion of the freedom of others, and it rests greatly upon responsibility and self-restraint by the individual.

True liberalism does not start as an economic system. An economic system flows from it. The only economic system which will not destroy intellectual and spiritual freedom is private enterprise, regulated to prevent special privilege, or coercion.

Collectivism Creeping Up

Every new scientific discovery, every new invention introduces new possibilities of privilege, as well as progress. Reform must be ever in motion. We agree with the New Deal objectives in removal of abuses. Many abuses were cured, and these objectives were advocated by Republicans long before the New Deal was born. But the cure is not by their method of government by men in the place if government by law. Moreover, they seek to make us believe that abuse cannot be cured without that creeping collectivism called planned economy.

That "gradual collectivism" is creeping upon us should be evident by this time to any understanding American. The Government manipulation of money and credit, government restriction of production, government control of hours and wages, the entry of the Government into competitive business on a large scale, government coercion of upright citizens—these are but part of it.

The conflict of the two systems creates at once attack on constitutional government. Undermining the independence of Congress, packing the Supreme Court, the weakening of local and state government, the new proposals to invade judicial authority under the guise of administrative reorganization are but part of the centralization of government and the increase in personal government.

Once economic life is started in this direction it creates its own demand for more and more personal power. And one of its results is a Frankenstein of hate and national disunity. There cannot be a system part collectivist and part regulated private enterprise. The very conflict of the two systems creates one economic emergency after another. We witness that at this very hour. Do you think the confidence of men, the enterprise of men, is not today chilled to the bone?

The Republican Party can declare the principles of free enterprise regulated to prevent abuse and it can set these principles against all forms of collectivism. It can do still more. It can declare the principles for cure of abuse which will not shackle the enterprise and initiative of men. It can do still more.

It can declare the principles upon which alone a progressive economic system can produce increasing standards of living and security. It can do more.

It can declare the principles that will emancipate the American people from the collectivism which has already crept over us. It can do still more.

It can propose the principles of justice that will stamp out the fire of hate and cure the wounds of class conflict. It can do more.

It can declare its convictions on the rights and responsibilities of free men. That is the spirit of constitutional government. In those ramparts it can hold against every assault on human liberty.

And here is a paradox. The Republican Party becomes the conservative party in the sense of conserving true liberalism.

Incidentally, a new form of planned economy has been announced from Washington. That is to be a balanced abundance. It seems to recall the trapeze.

What of the attitude toward humanitarian or social problems? After five years of New Deal remedies Mr. Roosevelt has said one-third of the people are still underclad, underfed, or underhoused. One could debate that figure as too high, but our purpose is not a statistical discussion. Whether it is one-fifth or one-fourth or one-tenth, it is too high for America.

The Great Middle Class

We have all of us tried to picture the kind of America we would wish to see. I pray the day will come in America when it cannot be said with truth that any one who will work shall be underclad or underfed or underhoused. We want more for our people than a minimum of food, shelter and clothing.

But America must think also of the other nine-tenths or two-thirds, or whatever it is, which are mostly the great economic middle class. I am not thinking of the drones, either rich or poor.

It is the great economic middle class who have spent years learning to do their job skilfully who must carry these burdens. The skilled workers, the farmers, the professional people, the small merchants, and manufacturers—they need to be remembered. Why should they be the forgotten men? They have worked and saved to secure the homes, farms, insurance policies, and savings, which build and sustain the productivity of this country.

Government policies which tax, harry and demoralize the productivity of the great economic middle class are the greatest catastrophe which can come to the one-third of underclad, underhoused, underfed. Their redemption must come by preserving the two-thirds, not by dragging them down. In all his long years Santa Claus never increased the standard of living of a nation.

Our people want jobs. They want a just return for their labor. They want opportunity to rise in their jobs. They want security on the job. They want security from want in old age. They want collective bargaining by labor, free from coercion. They want decent returns from the farm. They want education, health and recreation. These and many others are the vital things which our civilization must produce.

Objectives of Decency

They are the objectives and the hopes of every decent man and woman. They are the righteous objectives of civilization itself. The New Deal did not discover these objectives. No person or party ever had a self-righteous monopoly of them.

The bright colors of wordy objectives are being used to camouflage failure. Samuel Johnson said the road to the hot place was paved with good intentions. Truly it can be said that the New Deal road to salvation is paved with objectives. That road badly needs repaving with practical methods.

The Republican Party can declare the same principles under which we can reach our social goals and not destroy them.

And there is the point of view of the Republican Party toward budget deficits, debts, taxes, currency inflation. When you deal with other people's money the word is conservative not liberal, especially with a capital L.

The Republican Party can declare the principles of economy which will lift a burden from all who toil. It can declare principles of taxation that will not choke enterprise and destroy men's jobs.

There is discussion in the Republican Party as to whether it should undertake to declare its position upon these fundamental questions now or wait until 1940.

I realize the theory of some political leaders is that most people vote against something. It is their further theory that you only have to stand by and criticize. Give the other fellow enough rope and he will hang himself, and thereby you win elections. That is an old belief. But I insist it is inadequate for the needs of this day.

If the Republican Party has not learned the lesson that it must produce principles and program besides being against and joyriding on mistakes it has not read history.

You do not long hold the goal and devotion of men and women without definite purpose and principle. The Whig Party tried all that.

A Fight for Youth

There is talk of fusion and coalition. Let me make but one remark on that. It is a result devoutly to be wished for. But the people fuse or coalesce around ideas and ideals, not around political bargains or stratagems. If the Republican Party meets the needs and aspirations of the people who are opposed to the New Deal, they will fuse and coalesce and not before. They only join in the march if they know where we are going.

And again I return to my opening.

There is a mighty service to be performed. This party must make the humanitarian objectives of the nation possible which are otherwise wrecked by wrongful and ineffective methods. It must reform destructive economic policies which undermine the standards of living of the economic middle class and thus all the people. It must emancipate the people from this creeping collectivism and restore true liberalism.

It must emancipate them from the moral degeneration in government. The interest of the nation requires that the Republican Party shall provide the country with positive and affirmative principles and proposals that will meet these yearnings of the people today for a way out and forward. It is a gigantic task. But should we not make a beginning?

That is a task in which youth must join.

You have the blood and the urge of your American forebears. You are as good stuff as they. You are better trained and equipped than they were. I have no doubt of your character and your resolution.

Hoover Welcomes Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 27

In his last fireside chat on Oct. 12, President Roosevelt excluded the newspapers from the ranks of those now educating or informing the public in national affairs. Last night former President Hoover welcomed the press to the ranks of Republican campaigners.

President Roosevelt said:

Five years of fierce discussion and debate—five years of information through the radio and the moving picture—have taken the whole nation to school in the nation's business.

Mr. Hoover said:

Nothing could be more helpful than the formulation of constructive convictions and positive purposes by our state and local organizations and our Republican clubs and the press.

Balanced Budget Held 'Uppermost' With President

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt had an opportunity today to discuss the nation's budget in terms of business conditions.

White House aides said balancing of the Treasury's books was uppermost in the President's thoughts and announced his calling list included William O. Douglas, Securities Commission chairman, and Joseph P. Kennedy, first chairman of that commission and now head of the Maritime Commission.

The close inter-relation of business, taxes and the budget suggested Mr. Roosevelt might be seeking the views of the two officials on the relation of the recent stock market zigzag to the prospects of accomplishing his announced aim to line up federal spending with income.

Both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Kennedy are close to market conditions and the causes of such drastic changes as have taken place on the exchanges during recent weeks.

Steel Vacation Costs Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Vacations with pay to its employees cost the American steel industry about $12,000,000 this year, an increase of approximately $5,000,000 over 1936, according to an announcement by the Iron and Steel Institute today.

Audubon Societies Urge Increase In Wild Life Refuges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—An appeal for more wild life sanctuaries since "in boom time or depression, in joy or in sorrow, a hobby interest in the out-of-doors is a wonderful resource," and offers "a cure for our economic and social ills," is being made by the National Association of Audubon Societies, which concluded its thirty-third annual convention here yesterday.

Urging the conservation of birds and other animals, John H. Baker, executive director of the association, in speaking at the annual dinner at Essex House, emphasized the reward which meets such efforts.

"What good are these creatures, you ask, that time and money should be spent upon their saving?" he said. "You might as well ask what good there is in a sunset, a towering range of snow-capped peaks, or a swelling rosebud. Is beauty of no value in this materialistic age of machine-made civilization? Is not the whistle of a duck's wings over a sunset marsh a note of natural music that defies box office valuation?"

Lists New Threats

Mr. Baker reminded the 600 members and friends of the association who attended the dinner that better roads and faster transportation had opened up sections that were formerly the retreat of birds and animals. To the list of causes contributing to the "volume of kill," he added more high-powered guns, more gunners, improved methods of home refrigeration and canning, the drainage of swamps and marshes, and pollution.

More sanctuaries and an awakened public opinion are needed to solve the problem, Mr. Baker edded.

Motion pictures recording a great variety of birds and their notes in the Fuertes sanctuary at Ithaca were a feature of the dinner. They were shown by Dr. Arthur A. Allen of Cornell University.

Wild Life Refuges

Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the United States Biological Survey, recommended that a system of major key wild life refuges should be established in Maine, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Florida, and New York.

Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, newly elected president of the association, who presided at the dinner, said that, "There never has been a time when the breadth of the conservation movement, the interrelationship of the different aspects, were so much appreciated as now.

"When we know that this conservation movement is complex, that is the beginning of really effective work," he said. "Drought, erosion, the falling of the water table, vegetation, animal life—are all to be taken into consideration."

Landon Insists All Groups Have Part in Party Parley

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 27 (AP)—Alfred M. Landon today publicly expressed an insistence that if any mid-term national Republican convention is held, "the rank and file of the party should be represented in the deliberations as well as in the consideration of any report on behalf of the policy committee."

Mr. Landon, the party's 1936 presidential nominee, issued a statement after conferring with Chairman John D. M. Hamilton of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Landon's statement said, among other things, that he had discussed "machinery for establishing the method of selection of delegates" for such an extraordinary meeting, but did not give any specifications, nor did it mention the plan former President Hoover has endorsed for assembling delegates.

The statement took cognizance of efforts to organize a coalition of anti-New Deal Democrats and Republicans, saying:

"Whatever may be done . . . should be to the end that it will afford an opportunity of expression for all groups in opposition to the Administration. We are particularly concerned that if the national committee should decide to hold a convention that the rank and file of the party should be represented in the deliberations, as well as in the consideration of any report on behalf of the policy committee."

Mr. Landon commended Mr. Hamilton's work at Washington headquarters.

Johnson Declares Boston Speech Of Hoover Best Yet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Replying to Herbert Hoover's Boston address in a follow-up radio broadcast (NBC), Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson declared last night the former President's speech "seemed to me the best reasoned criticism of the New Deal policies yet delivered." However, the former NRA chief now in the role of radio commentator and columnist, said, "Some of the generalities that Mr. Hoover offered as constructive suggestions won't do."

"Political morals is a high word but when politicians begin talking about them, it is pretty apt to turn out to be pots condemning the blackness of kettles," he said. "The Republicans are no geraniums. Half truths, whole lies, market rigging, deceit—you could find an 'you're another' for every charge Mr. Hoover made tonight against the New Deal by 'just looking at the record' from 1920 to 1932. . . .

"The best line in Mr. Hoover's speech was this (I quote): 'The Republican Party can declare the principles of free enterprise regulated to prevent abuse, and it can set those principles against all forms of collectivisms.' . . .

"As Mr. Hoover correctly says, the discontents have to have a program to rally on, and the Republicans haven't produced it as yet. The only new party we can really hope for is a new, vital, aggressive Republican Party." . . .

Federation Plans Moody Centenary

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—To celebrate the centenary of the birth of Dwight L. Moody, the layman who became one of America's best known evangelists, the Greater New York Federation of Churches will hold a mass meeting in his honor tonight in Carnegie Hall.

The speakers will include Dr. Sherwood Eddy, author, Henry Sloane Coffin, John H. Mott, Paul D. Moody, the Rev. H. W. B. Speer, and Robert E. Speer.

The original portable reed organ with which Dr. Moody and his hymn leader, Ira D. Sankey, toured the country, will be brought from Northfield, Mass., and installed in the hall. The instrument, now being reconditioned, will be played by Carl Weinrich.

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Dana Reveals Century of Progress at Sea

By Pacificus

San Francisco, Oct. 27

The United States Maritime Commission, headed by Joseph P. Kennedy, is establishing a scale of hours, wages and conditions of work for seamen. Any shipping company engaged in foreign commerce must meet these conditions to be eligible for a subsidy from the Government. Financial assistance to shipowners thus is made conditional on maintenance of a certain degree of well-being among the men who go to sea on their ships.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that American seamen had a friend and champion a century ago in the person of Richard Henry Dana Jr., author of "Two Years Before the Mast." Dana's own experience at sea had made him sympathetic with the rights and privileges of sailormen at a time when few voices were raised in their behalf. Seafaring life in those days was a hard one, and the treatment which seamen received during their long and arduous voyages was, in many cases, anything but tender. Their very existence sometimes lay at the mercy of captain or of mate, and cruel punishments frequently were meted out for comparatively slight offenses. Dana made a vigorous effort to obtain legal recognition of their right to be protected against the most violent forms of persecution to which they were subjected.

* * *

Voluminous Writer

Dana is remembered almost exclusively as the author of a single book, but he published altogether more than 200 pieces of writing. The first of these appeared in the American Jurist for October, 1839; it recently has been printed separately for the first time in a limited edition of 100 copies, designed by James David Hart, an authority on Dana and his work, for private distribution and as a gift to members of the Roxburghe Club of San Francisco. This artistic little book was printed on the hand press of Wilder and Ellen Bentley at Berkeley, Calif. The title of the article is "Cruelty to Seamen," and it is in effect a criticism of the leniency shown in Judge Joseph Story's court toward William Nichols, master, and William Couch, mate, of the ship Caravan of Newburyport, Mass., who had been found guilty of having caused the passing of the ship's cook, Henry Burr, by inflicting upon him "cruel and unusual punishment."

In 1835, when two of his shipmates had been flogged without provocation, Dana had vowed that "if God should ever give me the means, I would do something to redress the grievances and sufferings of that class of beings with whom my lot had long been cast."

* * *

Attended Law School

Upon his return home from sea, Dana attended the Harvard Law School and concentrated upon laws concerning seamen. Judge Story, who delivered the sentence in the case of Nichols and Couch, happened to be an instructor in the Harvard Law School at the time, and Dana was a student there but did not hesitate to criticise his instructor and to take the leniency of the sentence in this case as a text for the article, which he hoped would help to create more humane conditions for the crews of American ships. (The mate, Couch, was sentenced to only 30 days' imprisonment and $10 fine; the captain, Nichols, got 90 days in prison and $100 fine.) Between the cruelty and hardships of the seafaring life of those days, and the humane and comfortable conditions imposed by the laws of today, a century of great progress is easily discernible.

Brewers Are Urged to Stop Saying Beer Is a Soft Drink

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27—No propaganda campaign by the brewing interests will ever convince the American people that beer is a "soft" drink, W. S. Alexander, director of the Federal Alcohol Administration, warned the "diamond jubilee" convention of the United States Brewers' Association at the William Penn Hotel here last night. The brewers, he declared, must eliminate practices which bring their industry into disfavor and accept necessary government regulation.

Scoring the tendency by certain brewers to escape this regulation on the ground that beer is non-alcoholic, Mr. Alexander held that although it "may be the least intoxicating of all alcoholic beverages, we have not yet come to the point where the citizens of any community, large or small, look upon the beer tavern or tap-room in the same light as the soda fountain or corner drug store."

Mr. Alexander favored state laws prohibiting the establishment of exclusive outlets and the acquirement by producers or wholesale distributors of any interest in the premises of the retailer and said producers and distributors should be prohibited from supplying money or services to retailers of alcoholic drinks. Also he would prohibit commercial bribery and bonuses; premiums or compensations to officers or employees of trade buyers and would bar consignments, conditional sales, improper labeling and advertising practices.

"It will be recalled that practices of this type played a large part in bringing about the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment," he added.

Mr. Alexander announced that a public hearing would be held after Jan. 1 on the request before the Federal Alcohol Administration for reconsideration of the federal requirement that products designated as ale, porter, or stout contain a minimum of 5 per cent of alcohol by volume. The brewers object to this minimum.

Col. Jacob Ruppert, president of the association, urged brewer cooperation to meet the charge of opponents of alcoholic beverages that anti-social conditions often surround the sale of beer.

"Impressive has been the number of those who direct and reflect public opinion who have declared that all is not well in the avenues of distribution through which our product passes," he said; "that too often anti-social conditions surround the sale of beer.

"Unanimously, these leaders tell us that the public does and will hold the brewers responsible to the legal and respectable handling of their product until it reaches the ultimate consumer. Here is the greatest danger that confronts us today; here is found our greatest problem. . . .

"In regard to legislation, this desire has evidenced itself in two types of state laws, both of which have received the support of at least a few of your number, namely, discriminatory legislation and legislation which tends to remove malt beverages from the supervision and control exercised over wine and distilled spirits. A review of the liquor legislation of the various states shows an increasing number of provisions which discriminate against the products of other states. Such measures cannot fail to disturb your industry and divide it into factions to war with one another."

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* * *

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* * *

But this is not the only way in which the products of General Motors are native to Main Street.

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* * *

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It is quite natural that when you view the new General Motors cars your first interest should be what they have to offer of immediate benefit to you and your family.

But we believe you will find these new models of even greater interest if you likewise look at them in the light of what they mean in a larger sense.

By providing work for your neighbors, a market for many local industries, increased opportunities for the country at large, they have served your broader welfare even before they begin to serve you.

It is the policy of General Motors to continue this extension of service to the nation, even as we continue to extend the service of each car to its purchaser.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr.
Chairman

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

The Musical Small-Coale Man

ANY Thursday evening around the year 1700, if you happened to be in London, might have found you in attendance at the musical of Mr. Thomas Britton. It would have found you, probably, in a state of considerable astonishment. The room, after all, could only be described as an ill-lighted, unventilated barn, and the stairs had been hardly more than a ladder up the outside of the building, dark and perilous in the fog. No wonder Edward Ward wrote satirically: "His Hut . . . which has long been honoured with such good Company, looks without Side as if some of his Ancestors had happened to be Executors to old snorting Diogenes, and that they had carefully transplanted the Athenian Tub into Clerkenwell. . . ."

And yet there was no mistake; it was the right place to go on a Thursday evening. Over there in the shadow of the eaves were such people as the Duke of Burlington and the Duchess of Queensbury. Everyone in London who really was anyone had stumbled through the muddy streets of Clerkenwell to spend the evening in a coal-peddler's loft!

If you were a musician, you would understand—though you might well be all the more astonished. Old Thoresby, recording in his diary that he went to Britton's "for the fancy of it," continues, "We heard a noble concert of music, vocal and instrumental, the best in town." After all, Handel was there, extemporising on a parlor organ with five stops. Banister and Needler, the best violinists in London, and Dr. Pepusch at the harpsichord supported Sir Roger L'Estrange and Thomas Britton himself at the viola-da-gamba. And where Handel went, you may be sure the music was good. The choleric German wandered as he liked about London, trying every organ in town, listening to everything, attending concerts in gilded drawing-rooms or in the back gardens of taverns, wherever the musical fare pleased him; but he wouldn't go to Windsor itself for poor music. The fact that he did frequent Thomas Britton's musical gatherings is very nearly the most important thing we know about that astonishing man.

* * *

AND ONE NEEDS some dependable proof that Britton was not merely a freak; for when the aristocracy of music and of state had finally left he had only a few hours of sleep before he must set out, at daybreak, with a sack of coal to peddle through the streets. Calling "Small-coal! Small-coal!" he spent the morning humbly filling the scuttles which kitchen-maids brought out to him, until, coming to Christopher Bateman's book-shop on the corner of Ave-Maria Lane in Paternoster Row, "as nearly as possible to the hour of twelve by St. Paul's clock," he would throw down his sack and, still wearing his blue smock, go in to join Harley, Earl of Oxford, the Earls of Pembroke, Winchelsea, and Sunderland, and the Duke of Devonshire. These gentlemen were book-collectors, and they very much valued the advice of Thomas Britton; for he was the kind of man who becomes an authority in any field that interests him. So he had a hand in forming the Harleian library, as well as trying out Handel's new quartets.

Nor does it lessen our astonishment to hear that in his barn—whose loft accommodated music, while coal was stored below—he had built also a laboratory where he experimented in "Chemistry, Physicks & Alchemy."

One has a certain picture of eighteenth-century society, neat and well pigeon-holed, and Thomas Britton does not fit into that pattern. Nothing that exists, however, can be called illogical. In trying to conceive the past, our problem is precisely to find a formula broad enough to include what seem to us inconsistencies. The "Musical Small-Coale Man" was a fact, and a popular fact; you understand much more about the people of 1700 when you have understood him.

* * *

WHAT DISTURBS US in the picture is the double life of Thomas Britton. If he was indeed intelligent, refined, an expert musican and a book-collector, why did he keep on peddling coal? For almost forty years he entertained the respect of the quality of London and continued to support himself by menial labour. To us this standing colossus-like with one foot in each class seems an impossible state of affairs. How much more reasonable to move up, into the society to which your talents belong! For a modern man to live as Britton did would be a makeshift or a gesture; for him to have done otherwise would have been insolence. It would have been revolution, a century too soon. In the eighteenth century, born a coalman, one lived a coalman. Britton is, indeed, the proof that this way of life is not necessarily repressive. He acknowledged his menial station frankly, and with considerable delicacy kept it distinct from that personality which was fine enough to associate with men of better birth. He represents a particular kind of democracy, to which class-distinction is so obvious that it may be disregarded.

There were special reasons, of course, why the eighteenth century cherished Britton. They loved to be astonished; oddity was fortune. A supposed Red Indian who turned out to be a Christian Englishman was a first-rate novelty; but a cultured coal-peddler who built chemical laboratories, collected incunabula and played expertly on the cello did very well. He managed, indeed, to be perpetually astonishing for about forty years—in itself a kind of genius. As proof of his popularity there remains a ballad beginning:

> Although disguised with smutty Looks.
> I'm skilled in many trades.
> Come hear me fiddle, read my Books,
> Or buy my Small-coale, Maids!

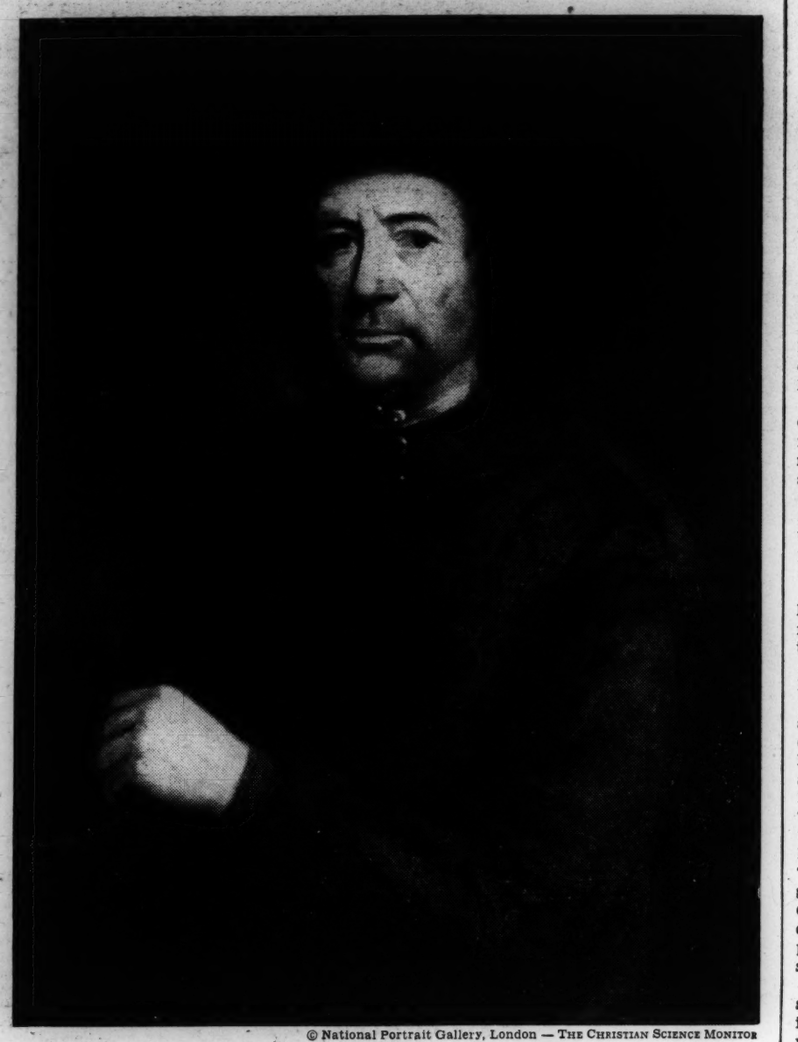
To hear your name sung in the streets is one kind of fame; to have your portrait with dedicatory verses hung in the National Portrait Gallery is another. The fact is that Britton's condition appealed to the philosophers, who always had one eye on antiquity. The poets also found a string on the classic lyre which suited the subject of Thomas Britton excellently. This was the praise of Simplicity. For the eighteenth century, indulging itself in every magnificence and artificiality possible, the Natural Life had a peculiar, irrational fascination. If the ladies wore plumes in their hair, they did so to imitate the unspoiled natives of the New World. Therefore a man like Britton, who was able to exemplify these virtues for them, was really cherished. They are happy to write of him in this heroic vein:

> Though mean thy rank, yet in thy humble cell
> Did gentle Peace and arts unpurchas'd dwell;
> Well pleas'd Apollo thither led his train,
> And Music warbled in her sweetest strain.
> Cyllenius so, as fables tell, and Jove
> Came willing guests to poor Philemon's grove.
> Let useless pomp behold, and blush to find
> So low a station, such a liberal mind.

It had all been said before, of course; that is the trouble with classicism. But there is always satisfaction in hearing it said over again that a human being is worthy in himself, regardless of rank or wealth. It is always satisfying to see such a man appreciated, as Britton was. And, to tell the truth, there is a piquancy—like that of masquerade—in such a situation as his. Genius in disguise is still one of the genuine wonders of life.

For these and other reasons, a character such as Thomas Britton's carries unusually well across the centuries. The bare personality stands out sharply against the background of his times. We can see him clearly, we can know him. The whole setting takes on reality around his sturdy form, and we find that, indeed, no century is so very different. We look back into the bare room, narrowed by sloping eaves—the candles all in the center with the musicians. Light glows over the rich contours of the viols and dances down the sleek surfaces of the harpsichord, over Herr Handel's fat hands so miraculously agile on the keys, and over the serious fine face of Thomas Britton. Those who listen sit in the deep shadow of the rafters, lit here and there by the glimmer of a diamond buckle or a sword-hilt. But everything is illumined by the music, flooding like a divine radiance through the room. The ladies shut their fans and turn from their conversation. We should be well at home there—if we were lucky enough to be able to visit backward in time.

ELIZABETH WILDER



© National Portrait Gallery, London — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THOMAS BRITTON: *A Portrait by J. Woollaston*

IN THE National Portrait Gallery in London, among the portraits of more than two thousand British celebrities of every kind, hangs the modest likeness of the "Musical Small-Coale Man," Thomas Britton, by J. Woollaston. The artist has painted him in his smock, with his coal measure in his hand, as he appeared daily on the streets of London during the reign of William and Mary and of Queen Anne.

Turning to the Father

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW naturally a child turns to his parents to supply the good he needs! With simple trust he expects to be surrounded by love and happiness. His thought holds no fear of lack or limitation. Thus he anticipates with complete confidence and untroubled joy the ample provision of good gifts.

In our real being we are all children of one Father-Mother God. And Christian Science satisfyingly teaches that this tender, divine Parent alone is the source of all good, since He is infinite Love. Impartially and abundantly, God, divine Love, bestows on each of His children every good and perfect gift.

Since, then, the supply of good comes from God alone—who needs no material aid, whether in the guise of personal influence, achievements, or relationship—shall we not naturally and expectantly turn to our heavenly Father, knowing that every right desire is rewarded by Him? Yes! Just as trustingly as the child turns to his human parent, may we anticipate the complete fulfillment of good in our experience as we earnestly reach out for it.

In this attitude of thought, which, as we learn in Christian Science, is sincere and heartfelt prayer, we may well ponder and utter that glorious prayer taught by Christ Jesus, and known to Christendom as the Lord's Prayer. In order to help us understand the full import of our Master's wondrous words, and thereby receive inspiration, healing, and comfort, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given us the spiritual interpretation of this prayer on pages 16 and 17 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." There we find that the words, "Our Father which art in heaven," interpreted as *"Our Father-Mother God, all-harmonious,"* give us an understanding of the loving Parent who is illimitable Love, indestructible Life, omnipotent Mind, and knows only the omnipresence of harmony. They speak conclusively of His infinite tenderness and wisdom.

What encouragement we find in this wholly satisfying prayer to cease our mortal strivings and unlovely, fearful thinking! With what humility we desire to turn to "our Father," our hearts flung wide open to apprehend the spiritual facts about God and man made in His image and likeness! We begin to realize that the kingdom of heaven, harmony, is and forever has been established, and waits only to be recognized in our thinking, so that an overflowing measure of health, happiness, and harmony may be experienced in our lives.

There can be no fearful apprehension, no superstition that evil may interpose and stop the natural inflow of good to the one who thus wholeheartedly turns to his Father. Christian Science shows us that evil is utterly unreal—an illusion or myth. This illusion or dream, imposed through ignorance of the true nature of God and man, vanishes before the light of spiritual understanding that God is All-in-all. And He shares not His allness with any suppositional power.

Yet perhaps some may say that they cannot turn naturally to God, since they cannot see, hear, or feel Spirit materially. At this very point Christian Science shows us that it is because divine Love cannot be known through any of the physical senses that we can find complete release from all the ills imposed by the belief in these same senses. For as we turn away from matter to Spirit, from fear of and belief in matter to the great facts of Spirit, difficulties will melt away as night dreams before the light of day.

Of this spontaneous turning to the Father at all times we have splendid examples in the Acts of the Apostles. On one occasion Peter had been cast into prison under a guard of "four quaternions of soldiers." But we are told—and this is very important—that "prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him." Thus, the same night, an angel came to Peter and the floodlight of Truth thus revealed to his consciousness broke the mesmeric bonds holding him captive. For as he rose mentally and physically to the command, "Arise up quickly," the chains fell from him, and, following the angel, he walked forth from the prison, free. And the "iron gate" that led into the city "opened to them of his own accord." Obedience to the angelic leading and trust in God had set him free to continue his mission of healing and teaching the gospel of Love. On page 581 of Science and Health "angels" are defined as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality."

Have we seemed bound by chains of fear, lack, failure, or sickness? Have prison walls and iron gates apparently hemmed us in? Our chains will fall away just as naturally and painlessly as they fell from Peter's hands when we listen to the angel, the pure thoughts telling us of God's omnipotence and omnipresence, and of man's perfection as the child of Love, forever free. The seeming prison gates will open without any material pressure before a heart lifted in praise and gratitude to God for His infinite goodness. Let us turn then "like tired children to the arms of divine Love" (*ibid.*, p. 322); for in so doing we shall "begin to learn Life in divine Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Great Blue Heron

INTENT, beside his marshy pool he stood:
A sculptured bird. Then, suddenly, he flew,—
Across the meadow, dipping toward the wood,—
An autograph of Beauty, quick and true!

AMY SHERMAN BRIDGMAN

Return Engagement

AFTER silent weeks, once more our wren
Sings by our window, welcoming the dawn;
Warm autumn rains have greened the lawn again;
Tomatoes ripen, that we thought were gone:
And on the trellis honeysuckle blossoms blow—
Brief, sweet return of spring before the snow.

HELEN HIXON

Sich an den Vater wenden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE natürlich sich ein Kind an seine Eltern wendet, um das Gute, das es braucht, zu empfangen! Mit einfachem Vertrauen erwartet es, von Liebe und Freudigkeit umgeben zu sein. Sein Denken beherbergt keine Furcht vor Mangel oder Begrenzung. So erwartet es mit vollständigem Vertrauen und ungestörter Freude die reiche Versorgung mit guten Gaben.

In unserem wirklichen Sein sind wir alle die Kinder des einen Vater-Mutter-Gottes. Und die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt in befriedigender Weise, daß dieser liebreiche göttliche Vater allein die Quelle alles Guten ist, da Er die unendliche Liebe ist. Unparteiisch und in Fülle verleiht Gott, die göttliche Liebe, jedem Seiner Kinder alle gute und vollkommene Gabe.

Da also die Versorgung mit Gutem von Gott allein kommt—der keiner materiellen Hilfe bedarf, weder unter dem Deckmantel von persönlichem Einfluß, persönlichen Leistungen noch Beziehung—sollten wir uns da nicht selbstverständlich und erwartungsvoll an unsern himmlischen Vater wenden und wissen, daß Er jedes rechte Verlangen befriedigt? Ja! Gerade so vertrauensvoll, wie das Kind sich an seine menschlichen Eltern wendet, können wir die vollständige Erfüllung des Guten in unserer Erfahrung erwarten, wenn wir ernstlich danach trachten.

Mit dieser Denkungsart, die nach der Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft aufrichtiges und inbrünstiges Gebet ist, sollten wir über jenes von Christus Jesus gelehrte herrliche Gebet, das die Christenheit als das Gebet des Herrn kennt, nachdenken und es beten. Um uns die volle Bedeutung der wunderbaren Worte unseres Meisters verstehen zu helfen, um Erleuchtung, Heilung und Ermutigung zu empfangen, hat uns Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, auf Seite 16 und 17 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" die geistige Auslegung dieses Gebets gegeben. Dort finden wir, daß wir durch die Worte: „Unser Vater, der du bist im Himmel", mit ihrer Auslegung: „Unser Vater-Mutter Gott, all-harmonisch" den liebenden Vater, der nur die Allgegenwart der Harmonie kennt, als die unbegrenzbare Liebe, das unzerstörbare Leben, das allmächtige Gemüt verstehen lernen. Sie sprechen überzeugend von Seiner unendlichen Sorgfalt und Weisheit.

Wie sehr uns doch dieses gänzlich befriedigende Gebet ermutigt, unsere sterblichen Bestrebungen und liebloses, fruchtsames Denken aufzugeben! Wie demütig wir danach verlangen, uns an „unsern Vater" zu wenden, um mit offenem Herzen die geistigen Tatsachen über Gott und den zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis geschaffenen Menschen zu erfassen! Wir beginnen zu erkennen, daß das Himmelreich, das Reich der Harmonie, besteht und immer bestanden hat und nur in unserem Denken erkannt zu werden braucht, damit wir in unserem Leben Gesundheit, Freudigkeit und Harmonie in überreichem Maße erfahren.

Wer sich so von ganzem Herzen an seinen Vater wendet, kann keine furchtsamen Bedenken, keinen Aberglauben haben, daß das Böse dazwischentreten und das natürliche Einströmen des Guten aufhalten könne. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns, daß das Böse gänzlich unwirklich—eine Trugvorstellung oder eine Sage—ist. Diese Trugvorstellung, dieser durch Unkenntnis des wahren Wesens Gottes und des Menschen entstandene Traum vergeht vor dem Licht des geistigen Verständnisses, daß Gott das All in allem ist. Und Er teilt Seine Allheit mit keiner vermeintlichen Macht.

Dennoch können manche vielleicht sagen, daß sie sich nicht natürlicherweise an Gott wenden können, da sie den Geist nicht materiell sehen, hören oder fühlen können. Gerade in diesem Punkte zeigt uns die Christliche Wissenschaft, daß wir, weil die göttliche Liebe durch keinen körperlichen Sinn erkannt werden kann, vollständige Befreiung von allen Übeln, die der Glaube an eben diese Sinne auferlegt, finden können. Denn wenn wir uns von der Materie ab- und dem Geist zuwenden, wenn wir uns von der Furcht vor der Materie und dem Glauben daran ab- und den großen Tatsachen des Geistes zuwenden, vergehen die Schwierigkeiten wie die Nachtträume vor dem Tageslicht.

Von diesem allezeit möglichen unwillkürlichen Sichwenden an den Vater haben wir glänzende Beispiele in der Apostelgeschichte. Petrus wurde einst unter einer Wache von „vier Rotten, je von vier Kriegsknechten" ins Gefängnis geworfen. Aber es wird uns gesagt—und dies ist sehr wichtig—daß „die Gemeinde ohne Aufhören für ihn zu Gott betete". So kam in derselben Nacht ein Engel zu Petrus, und das Licht der Wahrheit, das so seinem Bewußtsein geoffenbart wurde, brach die mesmerischen Fesseln, die ihn gefangen hielten. Denn als er sich auf den Befehl: „Stehe behende auf!" geistig und körperlich erhob, fielen die Ketten von ihm ab, und er folgte dem Engel und ging frei aus dem Gefängnis heraus. Und die „eiserne Tür", die zur Stadt führte, „tat sich ihnen von selber auf". Gehorsam gegen die Führung des Engels und Gottvertrauen hatten ihn befreit, seine Mission, zu heilen und das Evangelium der Liebe zu lehren, fortzusetzen. Auf Seite 581 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit sind „Engel" erklärt als „Gottes Gedanken, die zum Menschen kommen; geistige Eingebungen, die rein und vollkommen sind; die Inspiration der Güte, Reinheit und Unsterblichkeit, allem Bösen, aller Sinnlichkeit und aller Sterblichkeit entgegenwirkend".

Schien es, als wären wir mit Ketten der Furcht, des Mangels, des Mißerfolgs oder der Krankheit gefesselt oder von Gefängnismauern und eisernen Türen eingeschlossen? Unsere Ketten werden gerade so natürlich und schmerzlos wegfallen, wie sie von den Händen des Apostels Petrus fielen, wenn wir auf den Engel, die reinen Gedanken horchen, die uns Gottes Allmacht und Allgegenwart und die Vollkommenheit des Menschen verkünden, der als das Kind der Liebe ewig frei ist. Die scheinbaren Gefängnistüren werden sich ohne jeden materiellen Druck vor einem Herzen auftun, das in Lobpreisung und Dankbarkeit gegen Gott für Seine unendliche Güte erhoben ist. Lassen wir uns also „wie müde Kinder in die Arme der göttlichen Liebe" treiben (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 322); denn wenn wir es tun, „fangen wir an, das Leben in der göttlichen Wissenschaft zu begreifen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Visiting Alice's Shop

ONE of our party, en route from Boston to London, was crossing for the first time. She had prepared for this trip for several years, and part of that preparation consisted of an elaborate set of notebooks, compiled from a wide variety of sources. As we neared Southampton and were making plans for shore she announced:

"The first thing that I shall do when we get to Oxford is to try to find Alice's shop."

"Alice who?" came in chorus.

"As if there could be more than one!" And then she opened one of the notebooks and passed the notation around, first to one and then to another.

St. Aldate's (Old Gate) At the lower end the street runs picturesquely but shabbily to Folly Bridge. . . . It is being remodeled but it is to be hoped that Littlemore Court may survive. In it is a little shop (the only one in the street with the original small-paned windows) which Sir John Tenniel drew for "Alice Through the Looking-Glass" for the "little dark shop" where Alice was distracted by the sight of a spectacled sheep knitting behind the counter.

It did sound alluring and when a few weeks later we reached Oxford we resolutely turned away from all the offerings which this "city of dreaming spires" possesses, to seek out first of all Alice's shop.

* * *

IT WAS EASY enough to find St. Aldate's from our lodgings. Walking south toward the Thames or the Isis—the Oxford men call it neither but refer to it simply as The River—we soon came upon the landmark. Apparently it *had* survived the remodeling, and we stepped down from the sidewalk into the shop, quite prepared to see the author, the youthful heroine, the artist or the sheep. But we were not prepared for Marian.

Sitting on a stool behind the counter was a little girl who, except for her bobbed hair, might have been Alice. She climbed down off the stool and deftly helped her mother wrap our purchases of cakes, fruit, sweets and postcards.

"I suppose everyone asks if your name is Alice?" we queried. She gave us a shy look and replied soberly, "It is Marian." She confided, however, as we loitered in the dimly lighted room, that while of course she had read the tales of Alice, she liked far better the story of "Little Women."

Her mother nodded confirmation of this spontaneous tribute to one of our countrywomen. "Perhaps she hears too much about Alice—anyways her fav'rite is those little women."

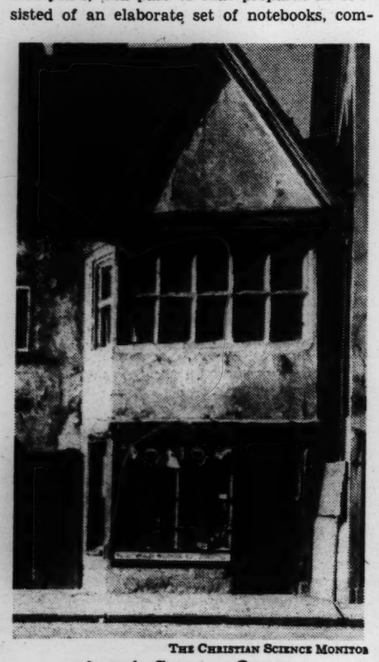
* * *

AS WE WERE making a lingering exit, a scholarly looking man came in, and the shopkeeper turned to us with, "This gentleman can tell you more 'an can me about Alice."

"I am not so sure of that," he somewhat drily acknowledged, with an emphasis on the last word and a glance that bespoke the woman's conversational abilities. "But I can tell you that we have every reason to believe that Dodgson wrote at least a part of 'Through the Looking-Glass' in this shop—he occupied one of the upper rooms—and that Sir John made his drawings of this very spot."

We thanked him and shall long remember his appreciative interest when, in leaving, we invited Marian to come across the ocean some day to visit the house in which Meg and Jo, Beth and Amy, lived years ago a life that is dear to children today in many lands.

I. A.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALICE'S SHOP IN OXFORD

Windfall

GOLD-STREAKED,
cornelian-cheeked,
full-ripened on the bough,
an apple dropped into my lap
just now.

Savor
and feel of it!
What smoothness, what flavor!
Here, chipmunk, help me make a meal
of it!

IRENE STANLEY

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Four Championship Games In Big Ten Gridiron Race

Big Ten Football Standing

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Minnesota	2	0	45	6	1.000
Ohio State	2	0	20	0	1.000
Wisconsin	2	0	40	6	1.000
Northwestern	2	1	21	14	.667
Indiana	1	1	13	12	.500
Michigan	1	2	13	52	.333
Illinois	0	1	6	13	.000
Chicago	0	1	0	27	.000
Iowa	0	2	12	20	.000
Purdue	0	2	7	27	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—After a mid-season lull, the Big Ten football campaign revives this Saturday with a six-ring circus. Four conference games and two with intersectional rivals are dated, and each is "big time" for one reason or another. Northwestern again claims the spotlight. While it is technically out of the race for the time being with one defeat, the Purple may take a step toward getting back by pulling down Wisconsin, so far undefeated in the conference. The Badger-Wildcat clash is at Madison, Wis.

Ohio State, which defeated Northwestern last Saturday, 7 to 0, should stay up at the top. The Buckeyes invade the Chicago Midway, and the best the Maroons hope for is to keep the score below last year's 44 to 0. In a game heavily loaded with tradition, Michigan and Illinois meet at Champaign, Ill., with the elevens apparently so evenly matched it is no fun anticipating a winner. Purdue is favored over Iowa at LaFayette, Ind., but the latter should be able to make it interesting.

In the intersectional arenas, Minnesota takes on Notre Dame at Minneapolis, and anything less than a Gopher landslide will be disappointing. Indiana travels to Lincoln, Neb., to meet the Cornhuskers, whose scoring has been confined to a touchdown and an afterpoint in two weeks, indicating the Nebraska eleven has receded from its early-season peak when it beat Minnesota. Indiana, with a small squad, has been going great.

Northwestern won't take its defeat by Ohio State too hard, though it was the first loss since 1935 for the Wildcats. They were not outclassed by the Buckeyes; they gained more yardage, and the touchdown against them developed from a blocked punt. The Wildcats, coming up from a hard game with Purdue, encountered a Buckeye squad spoiling for action after an open Saturday.

Northwestern's star halfbacks, Bernard Jefferson and Don Heap, and fullback, Jack Ryan, did their stuff in rushing and passing, and the line, heavily outweighed, cleared the way for them to the shadow of Ohio State's goal several times. Wisconsin will find this line, backed by Fred Vanzo, blocking quarterback and star defense man, and the other Wildcats, almost as tough as Pittsburgh.

Recovering from the joust with the Panthers, which cost them a 21-to-0 defeat, the Badgers have a chance to prove they are not overrated by their undefeated standing in the conference. Their victories have been over Chicago and Iowa, tail-enders at this time. Wisconsin's lack of a consistent attack powerful enough for first-caliber competition was high-spotted when they failed to advance at any time into Pitt territory except by recovering Panther fumbles. The Badgers recovered six of Pittsburgh's eight fumbles, but didn't know what to do about any of them. If the Wisconsin forward wall can stand up against Northwestern, Badger fans hope to see the halfbacks, Billy Schmitz, Roy Bellin and Jimmy Martin, and the fullback, Howard Weiss, spring some of the running, pass-throwing and punting which earned the victory over Iowa two weeks ago. Back on their own field they may recover their stride. Last year the Wildcats beat the Badgers, 26 to 18.

Chicago ought to be in good shape for Ohio State, as the Maroons took a Saturday off. However, they need a larger squad to put up any kind of a battle. The Buckeyes could leave half their men at home and still be favored over the Maroons. Coach Clark Shaughnessy has given his eleven a shakeup, and may have a very light line with new faces—Henry Kellogg, reserve back for two years, at center, Jack Fetman, a reserve, at end and John Anderson at guard in place of George Kelley, who has been moved to tackle. Louis Letts and Edward Valorz may be new starters in the backfield, with the veterans, Sollie Sherman and Lewis Hamity. The latter, who made the touchdown against Princeton while playing fullback, has been polished up for quarterback.

Michigan and Illinois write a new chapter in one of the oldest serial stories in the conference. The all-time count gives the Wolverines 14 victories to 8 for the Illini. However, since the advent of Coach R. C. Zuppke, whose twenty-fifth anniversary at Champaign is to be celebrated at the homecoming this Saturday, the count is nine for Michigan, eight for Illinois. Last year the Zuppke men won, 9 to 6, and they'd be well satisfied with a carbon copy of this score.

The Illini haven't played since the defeat by Indiana, 13 to 6, a week ago. Illini fans hope to see more of the plunging of Merlin Burris, substitute halfback, who scored the touchdown against the Hoosiers. They also expect to see more use of the shovel pass, Kenneth Zimmerman, halfback, to Ralph Bennett, fullback, which gained some yardage.

Having earned their first conference victory after 10 straight defeats since 1935, the Wolverines may be harder to beat this week. They staged two big drives against the Iowa Hawkeyes, scoring on one 42-yard march, winning by a count of 7 to 6. One successful forward pass helped in this drive which was otherwise a rushing advance. Edward Stanton, fullback, scored. Fred Trosko, halfback and the leading truck horse of the Wolverine attack, kicked the afterpoint which proved decisive. Trosko carried the ball 33 times for a total gain of 72 yards. Trosko's passing to William Barclay, halfback, is something for the Illini to watch, as it was responsible for two big gains against the Hawkeyes.

Showing on Big Ten Gridirons

Upper—Capt. Martin A. Schreyer '38, Purdue University Tackle. Left—George Kelley '40, University of Chicago Tackle. He Weighs Over 200 Pounds. Right—John R. Berner '38, University of Illinois Tackle. He Weighs 190 Pounds

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Simpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

I. C. 4-A Cross Country

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—When the colleges gather for the annual cross-country championships of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, three weeks hence, they will find a course at Van Cortlandt Park which bids fair to be permanent. For the past few years, the officials of the New York Park Department have been busy building new roads and reconstructing old ones, and the collegiate runners have been shifted all over the lot, in the effort to give them a course that would not be interfered with by the improvements. But now the cross park highway half way up the territory has been completed, and the officials are assured that no further changes which will interfere with the layout now planned are imminent.

A new bridge for the bridle path over the main roadway has been constructed, and this will carry the runners both going and coming back from their jaunt over the hills at the upper end of the course, tightening up the difficulties by keeping them up in the hills until the final mile of the round. This applies both to the 2½-mile course for schoolboys and the three and six-mile rounds for the collegians.

Entries for the races are now coming in fast, both for the freshmen and the varsity runs, which will be staged on Monday, Nov. 15, and when the time limit expires next Saturday, it is probable that close to a new record for entries will have been received, according to W. W. Taylor, the veteran official who has been in charge of the laying out of the course for many years, at his office at 54 East 56th Street, New York.

Veterans Getting Scarcer

Veteran professional hockey players in active service are becoming more and more scarce nowadays, as the swarms of youngsters who are adopting the sport come forward, and barely a dozen of 10 years or more play are still in the ranks.

Up to now, the New York Rangers have carried the largest number of the veteran group, with the Montreal Maroons also well filled, but recent records show that a large number of these are now engaged either in managerial capacities or are out of the game altogether.

Melville "Butch" Keeling, entering his twelfth year in the National Hockey League ranks, recalled the other day that since he entered the ranks, all but eight of his fellows in 1926 have ceased to be active. From the Ranger ranks, in which he is now the senior member, Frank Boucher, the two Cooks, Ching Johnson and Murray Murdoch, who preceded him there, are all out. Boucher now being a bench warmer as assistant to Lester Patrick, William Cook in charge of the management of the Cleveland Barons in the International League, and Bun Cook the manager of the Providence Reds. Murdoch is playing with the Philadelphia Ramblers, with some managerial work also, and Johnson may soon land some other job of the sort.

The rest of the survivors are Aurel Joliat and Babe Siebert of the Montreal Canadiens; Nels Stewart and Happy Day, New York Americans; Eddie Shore and Reginald "Hooley" Smith, Boston Bruins; Paul Thompson, also a former Ranger, with Chicago Black Hawks, and Hector Kilrea, Detroit Red Wings.

Lionel Conacher, still strenuous all round, has been elected a member of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada; King Clancy is the new manager of the Montreal Maroons, while Roy Worters, Alexander Connell, Harold Cotton and Harry Oliver, not to mention earlier retirements, are no longer seen except as spectators.

A special benefit performance in aid of the Howie Morenz Memorial Fund is planned for next Tuesday at Montreal, when a combination of all-stars who have played against the old-time Canadiens star will encounter a combined troupe of Maroons and Canadiens, as a curtain raiser to the season. Frank Boucher will make one of his rare appearances, and Cecil Dillon is another of the Rangers to participate.

Two Ivy League Games

The football scribes devoted their attention on Monday, at their weekly gathering, to the two Ivy League games to be played at New Haven and Princeton this week end, when the two leading teams of the group, Yale and Dartmouth, both unbeaten, encounter each other in the Bowl, and Harvard and Princeton, both beaten but both now trying to redeem their prestige, stage the first Big Three affair. Reports were received from all four teams, and when the discussion concluded, the result appeared to be a toss-up in each case.

Another game, this time in the National Professional Football League series, was also considered. This will bring the two leaders in the sections of the league, the New York Giants, with their double formation, and the unbeaten Chicago Bears, against each other at the Polo Grounds, the home of the former, next Sunday, and the winner may safely count on reaching the playoff between the sectional champions next December. The Team A of the Giants, topped by Tuffy Leamans, remains intact, but the B's will have several new faces as Michael Kobrosky, from Trinity College, will fill in at halfback to replace Hank Soar, while James Lee Howell will replace Charles Galatka at end. Soar has been the leading groundgainer for the Giants so far.

Connie Mack Returns to Desk

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 (AP)—Connie Mack, president and manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, walked into his tower office at Shibe Park yesterday to resume active work for the first time since he was confined to his home nearly two months ago. It was Mack's first visit to his office since Labor Day. The veteran manager plans to go to Atlantic City for a vacation before resuming regular hours at his desk. Coincident with Mack's appearance came the announcement that the Athletics had acquired Irving H. Bartling, 20-year-old third baseman, from Henderson of the East Texas League by deferred draft.

Larry Kelley Out Of Pro Football

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Larry Kelley, Yale's 1936 all-America end, today announced he had abandoned the idea of playing pro football for the part-time role as a sports writer.

Instead of playing with the Boston Shamrocks of the American Professional Football League, Kelley said he would cover the more important games of the current season for a chain of newspapers.

Referring to reports that authorities of the Peddie School had applied pressure to force him to surrender the pro playing idea, Kelley said:

"This is not true. The school officials have at all times been sympathetic and helpful. I have accepted the offer to write for newspapers and will therefore not play football professionally."

Kelley teaches and coaches football at Peddie School.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Frank J. Shaughnessy, author of league play-off plan, elected president of the International League.

Three Years Ago

Mrs. Leona Cheney won women's western golf title for third time; Navy defeated Pennsylvania, 17-0, before 60,000; Princeton routed Cornell, 45-0.

Five Years Ago

Amos Alonzo Stagg decided to remain as football coach at Chicago despite offers from three universities.

Boston Olympics Favor Entering Canadian League

The Boston Olympics have decided to play in the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association. The local hockey team, of which Walter A. Brown is president and Hago Harrington, former Melrose High and professional hockey player, is coach, has long wanted to enter into league competition.

The league will be comprised of seven clubs, six of them, Sherbrooke, Drummondville, Granby, St. Jerome, S. Laurent and Verdun, being in Canada. The locals will play one game away with each of the other teams, Saturday nights and Sunday afternoons, and one game at home with each team.

Just how this fits with the New England A. A. U. rules remains to be seen. If the Olympics can enter this league and be eligible to play contests with college teams, they believe local interest will survive in amateur hockey. The home games will be played at the Boston Garden.

Sand-Lot Baseball Turns to Umpiring

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, which has evolved some sort of order among the thousands of sand-lot teams in America, has begun to tackle the umpiring problem.

Honus Wagner, commissioner of semi-pro baseball, announced today that a national association of umpires was being formed in connection with the arrangements for the 1938 series of sectional tournaments which lead up to the national championship tournament.

Ernest C. Quigley, supervisor of national league umpires, will serve as head of the organization and umpire-in-chief of the national semi-pro congress, Wagner said. The association will include about 10,000 sand-lot umpires, each of whom will receive a copy of the semi-pro rules to be published next year. A department will be maintained for interpretation of rules.

"No one has ever paid any attention to sand-lot umpires in the past," Wagner said. "The association will mean better umpiring and that indirectly, in future, will result in better officiating in organized baseball. Most of the umpires in the big show originated from the sand lots and they had to struggle along without any aid like the National Association will have to offer."

Big Ten Conference

Illinois		Minnesota	
20-Ohio	6	69-N. D. State	7
0-De Paul	0	9-Nebraska	14
0-Notre Dame	0	6-Indiana	0
6-Indiana	13	39-Michigan	6
26	19	123	27
Northwestern		**Indiana**	
33-Iowa State	0	12-Centre	0
7-Michigan	0	0-Minnesota	6
14-Purdue	7	13-Illinois	6
0-Ohio State	7	27-Cincinnati	0
54	14	52	12
Michigan		**Chicago**	
14-Mich. State	19	0-Vanderbilt	13
0-Northwestern	7	0-Wisconsin	27
6-Minnesota	39	7-Princeton	16
7-Iowa	6		
27	71	7	61
Purdue		**Wisconsin**	
33-Butler	7	32-S. D. State	0
0-Ohio State	13	12-Marquette	0
7-Carnegie Tech	0	27-Chicago	0
7-Northwestern	14	13-Iowa	6
		0-Pittsburgh	21
47	34	84	27
Iowa		**Ohio State**	
0-Washington	14	14-Tex. Christ'n	0
14-Bradley	7	13-Purdue	0
6-Wisconsin	13	12-So. California	13
6-Michigan	7	7-Northwestern	0
26	41	46	13

Southwest Conference

Arkansas		So. Methodist	
25-Central S. T.	0	14-N. Texas T.	3
7-Tex. Christ'n	7	6-Centenary	7
14-Baylor	20	14-Washington	0
21-Texas	10	0-Vanderbilt	6
13-So. Methodist	0	0-Arkansas	13
80	37	34	29
Baylor		**Texas A. & M.**	
39-Southwestern	2	14-Manhattan	7
33-Okla. City	0	14-Miss. State	0
20-Arkansas	14	7-Tex. Christ'n	7
20-Centenary	0	0-Baylor	13
13-Texas A. & M.	0		
125	16	35	27
Texas		**Texas Christian**	
26-Texas Tech	12	0-Ohio State	14
0-La. State	9	7-Arkansas	7
7-Oklahoma	7	20-Tulsa	13
10-Arkansas	21	7-Tex. A. & M.	7
7-Rice	14	6-Fordham	7
49	63	40	48
Rice			
0-Oklahoma	6		
0-Louisiana St.	13		
0-Tulsa	0		
14-Texas	7		
14	26		

Alekhine Wins Another

World Chess Championship

	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
Alekhine	5	3	2	6½	3½
Euwe	2	3	5	3½	6½

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Oct. 27 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine yesterday won the tenth game of the world's championship chess match from the defending champion, Dr. Max Euwe, in 40 moves. The eleventh game of the series will be played Saturday.

Siebert Signs Contract

MONTREAL, Oct. 27 (AP)—Babe Siebert, burly defense man, quit the holdout ranks and signed a new contract with the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League. Siebert, a star for the Flying Frenchmen last season, was the last player to come to terms with President Ernest Savard, who did not make public any details of the contract.

Four Games Decided

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 (AP)—Marcel Camp of Detroit and Charles Seaback of Boston won their matches last night in the World Pocket Billiard Championship tournament, duplicating achievements of Willie Mosconi of Philadelphia and Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, who captured matches in the afternoon.

Packers Trade Schammel

GREEN BAY, Wis., Oct. 27 (AP)—Coach E. L. Lambeau of the Green Bay Packers announced the trade of Francis (Zud) Schammel, former University of Iowa guard, to the Brooklyn Dodgers for Bill Lee, former all-America tackle at the University of Alabama. Lee will play with the Packers Sunday at Detroit, Lambeau said.

And Talking of . . . Badminton

By R. Maillard Stead

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A Good Old Game Makes Good

LONDON—Douglas A. H. Bowditch, whose minor athletic triumphs include a pretty handsome victory over me in the Old Boys' mile on our school's annual "Sports Day" 18 years ago, has become, if I may put it so, the "Charley's Aunt" of badminton. For, like that cerebrated theatrical production, he is still running. To very good purpose. With a non-stop record that must come very near to constituting a "world's best" for continuous appearance in the ranks of a county team or its equivalent. When Douglas became a badminton star—mixed doubles is the phase of the game at which he excels—he gained a position on the Sussex County side. And since then he has turned out for Sussex 72 times out of a possible 75. Twenty-seven more and he will have his "century."

International Development

Now, in the span of Bowditch's career as a county player, badminton has risen prodigiously in popularity. Today it claims at least half a million devotees in some 13 different countries and there is much earnest talk of organizing an international team tournament comparable to the Davis Cup in lawn tennis. Around 1200 clubs are affiliated with the Badminton Association, which governs the game here, and I imagine that, by now, the number of clubs in the United States of America must be approaching that figure quite closely.

Contrasted with every other sport that is widely practised, badminton has been slow to develop international competition. A fact linked, no doubt, with a certain shortage of money in the game, due to the absence of spectators en masse. At many of the first-class tournaments in Britain, the number of players exceeds the total of people who pay to watch them in action, and even the All-England Championships—the "Wimbledon" of the game—do not over-tax the restricted "gallery" accommodation of Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, in which they are held each season. The date of this meeting for 1937-38, by the way, is Feb. 28-March 5.

In such international play as there is, England stands supreme, undefeated right from the time of its first engagement with another country—Ireland—in 1903. But there is solid ground for the opinion that the standard has risen so considerably in the United States and Canada in recent years that the best players from those countries would be a match for the brightest British stars. Which makes a tournament on Davis Cup lines seem very desirable indeed.

Informal Start

It is more than 60 years since the game of badminton was invented. It is said to have begun in the simplest possible way at a ducal residence one wet day when a member of a house-party stretched a cord across the hall and suggested a sort of tennis game, using the children's battledores and shuttlecocks. Badminton House—ancestral home of the Duke of Beaufort—was the residence where this occurred. Well, the impromptu pastime proved to be excellent fun and, bearing the title of its place of origin, it became more and more widely played until, in 1899, it attained to the dignity of promoting serious championships. But only for doubles, a form of play still regarded by purists as the cream of the game.

The next day singles were introduced at the championships, and that is the phase of competition which gains the most limelight these days, although the doubles game in badminton has not been overshadowed by singles to anything like the extent that it has in lawn tennis.

Popular and Why

Badminton is now cited as the most popular indoor athletic diversion in Britain. Rivaled only, I suppose, by table tennis and squash racquets, both of which have gained an enormous number of adherents—just as badminton has—in the past few years. The number of "squash" players depends, of course, upon the number of specially built and decidedly expensive courts available, but for badminton, as for table tennis, any fair-sized hall is a suitable venue. Compared with "squash" expenses, the cost of playing badminton is very small.

Yes, badminton certainly fills the bill in winter for people of moderate means in sedentary occupations, desirous of obtaining cheap, concentrated exercise by artificial light after office hours. One of its great qualities is that it is so adaptable. It can be a terrific test of speed and stamina—more so than lawn tennis even of the highest class can ever be—or it can be gentle exercise, for folk who like to have it that way. It makes for fitness and grace and affords splendid training for other sports. Which explains why so many athletes indulge in it as a "second string" activity in the winter months.

Although the game is reputed to have been invented in the circumstances which I have narrated, a theory is put forward that badminton originated in western India. Anyway, it is a fact that the laws of the present association governing the sport here were adopted from the Poona rules of 1876. Until the "championship era" dawned, almost a quarter of a century later, the game was not taken very seriously, and for a long time after that it was "misunderstood." And it still is, to some extent.

The holders of the All England championships at the present time are:

Men's singles, R. C. F. Nichols.
Women's singles, Thelma Kingsbury.
Men's doubles, R. C. F. Nichols and L. Nichols.
Women's doubles, Mrs. H. S. Uber and Miss Doveton.
Mixed doubles, I. C. Maconachie and Miss Kingsbury.
Veteran Men's doubles, R. G. Commin and C. Meades.

Time Out for "Fiddling"

With the enormous advance of badminton, the manufacture of shuttlecocks, colloquially known as "birds," has grown into quite an industry. Concerned with producing the most durable type of feathered missile that it is possible to evolve by the most careful selection of feathers from a certain species of goose. Players of any consequence (and some of no consequence at all) are extraordinarily fastidious about the "birds" they use being absolutely "right" in flight.

And for this reason it is often their habit—even in the middle of a match—to carry out rather prolonged tests, with 20 or 30, slamming them from end to end of the court to see how they go. This is a particularly tedious procedure from the spectators' point of view and I learn that a machine has been devised to obviate it—a sort of wind funnel, which shows at once whether a "bird" meets all requirements. The present unsatisfactory method of testing has a name which, I feel, just about strikes the right note.

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"It is technically known as 'fiddling.'"

Walter Brown Elected Garden-Arena Manager

Walter Brown succeeds his late father, George V. Brown, as manager of the Boston Garden and Arena. This was decided today at a directors' meeting attended by a majority of the board of directors, including Ray Lapham, Boston Garden president; Bill Bingham, Joe Conway, William Garcelon, Charles Keene, Tack Hardwick and Sheldon Fairbanks.

League Retains Reilly

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 27 (AP)—President Will Harridge of the American League announced yesterday that Emmett Reilly of Columbus had been retained by the League as a technical advisor in its efforts to take some of the "nop" out of the official baseball. Reilly has been associated with one of the largest ball manufacturing firms in the country for 12 years.

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Business and Industry

Building of New Homes Leads in 1937 Private Construction

Commerce and Finance

Brookings Head Sees Recession Simulating 1921

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution of Washington, D. C., told the American Bankers Association convention here that the nation is in the midst of a business recess more closely resembling that of 1921 than the crash of 1929.

"Whether the recession is likely to be of major proportions," he said was a question to which "no one can give a certain answer."

He listed the "fact that this recession has begun before rather than after a great period of industrial expansion," the "stimulating force" of a continued need for houses and durable goods, "better than ordinary maintenance of ultimate demand" through high agricultural purchasing power, high wages and "continued relief to those out of work," and a reduction in raw material prices as "distinctly helpful"

High Wages a Problem

to manufacturers.

High wages, Dr. Moulton listed on the darker side, saying business men will find them "more than ordinarily difficult to handle." On that side also was listed the government fiscal situation which he predicted will "become acute unless, perchance, the recession is surmounted within a very few months," and the international crisis, "both in its military and financial aspect."

In listing factors that may have a bearing "on the duration of the depression," Dr. Moulton said, in part:

"The recent substantial reduction in raw material prices has been distinctly helpful from the standpoint of manufacturing costs. It is possible now to make replacements at prices not much above those of last autumn.

"On the other hand, the very high wage rates will be more than ordinarily difficult to modify. In such fields as housing construction, high wage rates may well continue to mean a low volume of employment and low annual income.

Credit Cheap and Plentiful

"In general, however, the labor atmosphere has cleared—the movement to accomplish the millennium overnight checked by its very excesses.

"The Government's power to influence the situation directly is not great, for interest rates are low and credit abundant, and government outlays for the purpose of stimulating business are already large. A manifestation of a co-operative rather than punitive attitude toward business might, however, be of far-reaching importance in restoring confidence for the future. A readjustment of certain phases of the tax structure would also be helpful.

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Big Corn Crop Poses Difficult Problem for Administration

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street observers of the federal fisc are watching with some little amusement the efforts of the Administration at Washington to find the wherewithal for a corn loan program without further unbalancing the budget. The problem carries within it the seed of the whole agricultural problem, which is to come up first in the special session of Congress called for November 15. The solutions being proposed, while no different from previous programs and expedients tried out by Congress in the last seven years, face difficulties they have not faced before. It no longer appears probable that they can be floated to fiscal and political success on the strength of a natural uptrend in the business cycle and an impregnable Treasury position. It looks as though they may have to be floated on the ebb tide of declining prices, waning business confidence, and the political twilight of unbalanced budgets.

Records of Previous Loans

In 1933 the government, following its hog-slaughter program, lent 45 cents a bushel on corn sealed in the farmer's bin, to the extent of about $120,000,000 on about 265,000,000 bushels of corn. This was above the average price of corn for that year. but in 1934 there was a drought; corn rose sharply, and the loan corn was sold by its owners, the government losing nothing. Another corn loan was made on 1934-1935 corn at 55 cents, but only $11,000,000 was borrowed on 20,000,000 bushels and the subsequent price rise again bailed the government out. In 1936 the corn crop was very short, due to drought, at around 1,500,000,000 bushels, and government aid was necessary for distressed farmers.

The 1937 crop, however, of an estimated 2,550,000,000 bushels is so large that the price has been driven down to 60 cents at primary markets and so growers are demanding a loan, which Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is thinking about at 46 cents per bushel, a figure basically determined by political considerations, but superficially determined by some rather esoteric calculations of a per cent of hypothetical "parity price."

Forty-six cents a bushel on an estimated 300,000,000 bushels which might be hypothecated would mean around $140,000,000. This is not included in the present budget estimate. That estimate does not even cover the total of the nine-cent cotton loan for which $130,000,000 is "earmarked" from tariff receipts. The present budget estimate allows $475,000,000 for the Agricultural Adjustment Program, which means chiefly the Soil Conservation Act, $115,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture, and $90,000,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation, which formerly made the crop loans —or a total of about $680,000,000. The corn loan program would bring this figure up to $820,000,000. And if a loan is granted on corn, the political door is practically wide open to loans on other commodities. The federal habit of loaning on crops, begun by Mr. Hoover with the ill-fated Farm Board and continued by Mr. Wallace, with the successful cotton and corn loans of 1933, was quietly abandoned in 1935 and 1936, but has now been resumed with the nine-cent cotton loan and the proposed 46-cent corn loan.

Processing Taxes in Disguise

The difficulty lies in the fact that the President intends to balance the budget ("and this time he means it," say the Washington dispatches) and has announced that the remaining loan powers of the RFC, whose subsidiary, the Commodity Credit Corporation, has previously put up the cash for the farm loans, are herewith cancelled, so that some other cash spigot will have to be used for further loans. And the money will have to come from fresh taxes. Present business and political conditions make these dangerous. Therefore the idea is to revive the old processing taxes, outlawed by the Supreme Court on Jan. 6, 1936. Legally this can be done by giving them another name and blanketing them into general revenues as the social security taxes are handled (under the Social Security Act the taxes are imposed by one title and the benefits paid by another). But whether it can be done politically is another question.

The present plan appears to be to give the revived taxes the fragrant name of "tariff equalization fees," a euphemism as politically neat as the name "unjust enrichment tax" by which the windfall taxes are known at the Treasury. The flour millers probably won't object to the tax, as they simply pass it on in the same way that the sugar refiners are passing on the recently re-enacted ½-cent tax on sugar. But the textile people will probably rise in wrath, as they were very unreasonable about the 4.6-cent processing tax they used to have to pay. The big question, however, is whether consumers will mind. It seems possible that what aversion they have to paying such taxes, by any name, in order to pay the farmers to curtail their output, can be metamorphosed into hostility to some kind of royalists as the buck was passed to the domestic sugar refiners when the current Sugar Act became law in August.

This is not the only solution available to the agricultural specialists at Washington, however. They have the alternative, instead of paying the farmers to cut crops, of forcing them to do so, in some kind of revival of the Bankhead Act and the Potato Act. The difficulty, here, however, is that the farmers may not like it. They want money, not "a stick in every field," as Secretary Wallace once felicitously put it, to show that planting on that acre has been licensed.

Underneath the question of method, by which crop reduction is to be achieved, is the more fundamental problem of whether crop reduction ought to be attempted. If it is not, another year of the present trend may see wheat at 50 cents, corn at 30, cotton at 5 cents, etc., as the President has warned in press conferences. But crop reduction shrinks the possibility of selling abroad and builds political hostility in industrial areas. Moreover, it has to be done by round-about devices like the Soil Conservation Act, and in general tends to be based on acreage, with the result that farmers concentrate on their best acreage, usemore fertilizer, etc., with such results as the phenomenal yield-per-acre of the cotton crop this summer.

In Reality a Subsidy

There is the further unhappy choice of alternatives between crop loans and direct subsidies. The whole farm program boils down to an effort to aid and appease the farmer with cash, in some form of disguised subsidy. The trouble with direct subsidies is that they merely perpetuate the problem they are aimed at mitigating, so that the annual drain on the federal budget tends to grow bigger and bigger. On the other hand subsidies disguised as non-recourse loans run the same risks as did the Farm Board. The first and second cotton loans, for example, were successful, but the Commodity Credit Corporation still has on hand about 1,600,000 bales of cotton from the third. Carrying charges have run the cost up to around 14 cents—indicating a paper loss at the present eight-cent price for cotton of around $48,000,000.

The "ever-normal granary," according to financial opinion here, is a Washington euphemism for the Farm Board—CCC type of crop loan. In theory the government would accumulate a Joseph-in-Egypt reserve of various farm commodities after big crop years, and presumably at strict low middling prices; then let the farmers take it out of loan in drought—or, short years. The difficulty is that the government is a poor speculator and hardly knows any better than anyone else where to set its loan values, and if it makes a mistake, as the Farm Board did, the mistake is of vastly greater importance than the mistakes of individuals.

Underlying Factors Untouched

The tendency of farm relief experts to hide their difficulties under flowery names—Secretary Wallace insisted at a recent press conference that crop control be called "surplus control" though nobody has ever defined "surplus"—draws the curtain unnecessarily on certain long-term conclusions to be drawn from the above-mentioned difficulties which the farm problem meets in every direction. The first is that there are too many marginal farmers, and no place for them to go. The second is that a real solution for the farm problem can lie only in the direction of enlarging the market either for farm products—which seems difficult at best, and certainly not to be achieved by crop restriction—or of enlarging the market for the surplus farmers. The latter seems at once the most radical and the soundest solution.

But the market for surplus farmers must be found in some part of our national economy which can expand indefinitely through technological advance. This means, in industry. But industry cannot absorb farmers—except when it can absorb its own unemployed. The farm problem is inherently the same as the unemployment problem. Following down this chain of reasoning still further, industry can absorb the marginal farmers and workers only by a credit expansion which is sound. A formula for this remains to be invented. Wall Street does not even pretend to have it. Maybe Washington can hit on it, if it only gives up exploring blind alleys.

Otis Steel Co. Net Doubles in Quarter

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—E. J. Kulas, president of the Otis Steel Company, announced that company earnings for the three months ended Sept. 30 were $948,285 after all charges and provisions for estimated federal normal income tax, but without provision for federal surtax on undistributed profits.

Earnings for the same quarter in 1936 were shown at $495,109. Earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 this year were $2,691,105 as compared with $1,395,459 for the same period in 1936, Mr. Kulas said.

Directors of Otis Steel declared quarterly dividend payments on two classes of stock, and authorized redemption of one issue to complete revision in the capital structure of the company started in 1936, Mr. Kulas announced.

Dividends voted were for payments of $1.37½ per share on convertible first preferred stock for the quarterly period ending Dec. 15, payable on that date to stock of record Dec. 1, and $43.75 per share on prior preference stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 5.

Mr. Kulas said directors authorized redemption of the prior preference stock at $111.75 per share, a figure which he declared was 110 per cent of par plus a last quarter dividend of $1.75.

Stewart-Warner Declares Extra 25-Cent Dividend

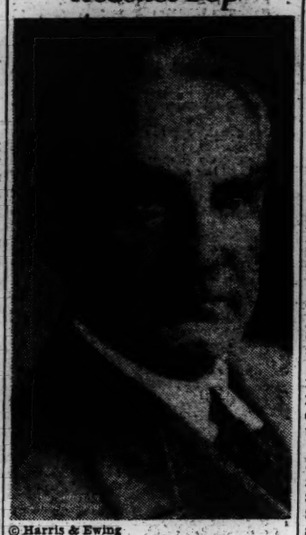
CHICAGO (AP)—Stewart-Warner Corporation directors voted an extra dividend of 25 cents a share on the capital stock in addition to the regular semi-annual payment of 25 cents, both payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 5.

Consolidated net earning for the third quarter were $542,625, or 44 cents a share, compared with $469,795, or 38 cents, the same quarter last year. First nine months' earnings totaled $2,085,546, or $1.68 a share, compared with $1,524,156, or $1.23, the corresponding 1936 period.

Bridgeport Brass Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Bridgeport Brass Company, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, reported net earnings of $931,152 before the federal undistributed profits surtax, equal to $1.01 a common share, against $658,806 or 89 cents a share in the like 1936 period.

Reaches Top



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Ernest E. Norris
New President of Southern Railway, Who Worked His Way Up From the Ranks. He Succeeds Fairfax Harrison

Ernest E. Norris New President Of Southern Railway

NEW YORK (AP)—Fairfax Harrison has retired from the presidency of the Southern Railway, which he has held for 24 years.

Ernest E. Norris, formerly senior vice-president, succeeds him.

Mr. Norris is the first president of the road to have worked up through the ranks. His predecessor, Mr. Harrison, will continue as chairman of the finance committee and a director.

Mr. Norris, a native of Illinois, entered the road's service as a car agent in Washington in 1902.

Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

William A. Irvin, who, like Mr. Taylor, is 63.

Announcement of these momentous steps in steel history came to Wall Street as "Big Steel's" answer to the current interruption in the sweeping industrial recovery of the past years.

Since common dividends were suspended by United States Steel in March, 1932, Wall Street has waited almost breathlessly for announcements after each quarterly directors' meeting, particularly during the past year, for news that "Big Steel" felt the time again was ripe to pay something to common stockholders. The "Street" had been dubious as to whether the masters of "Big Steel" would consider the time ripe, in view of abrupt slumps in steel production since August.

There came not only an announcement, after the close of the stock market, of the payment of $1 a share of common, but also the decision to turn over active guidance of the organization to younger and more energetic hands.

At the same time it was shown that earnings had fallen off moderately in the third quarter of the year, the regular quarterly statement reporting a net profit of $30,617,638 for the three-month period, equal to $2.79 a common share. That was $5,556,044 under the profit for the three months ending June 30, but was $16,981,461 above, or more than double, the net for the third quarter of 1936.

Mr. Stettinius, who had been picked to succeed Mr. Taylor after the annual stockholders meeting next April, is one of the "young" men whom Mr. Taylor selected in connection with his three-point program of reform embracing:

1. Rejuvenation and improvement of executive personnel.
2. Recasting of capital structure.
3. Renovation, integration and relocation of plants and property.

After graduation from the University of Virginia in 1923, Mr. Stettinius entered General Motors Corporation and soon worked his way to a vice-presidency. After serving for a short time in Washington as liaison officer between the Industrial Advisory Board and the NRA, he was called to United States Steel in 1934 to become vice-chairman of the finance committee. A year later he was given Mr. Taylor's old job as chairman of that powerful managing group.

With Mr. Stettinius' moving up from the chairmanship of the finance committee, it was announced that another recent recruit to Steel management will become the finance chairman. He is Enders M. Voohees, who came to "Steel" only last April 1 from a vice-presidency of the Johns-Manville Corporation.

J. L. Perry, a native of Worcester, Mass., and recently president of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, an important subsidiary, was chosen for Mr. Fairless's place as president of Carnegie-Illinois, and Robert Gregg, a vice-president of the parent company, was selected to head Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Mr. Fairless came to United States Steel only two years ago, having made his mark with one of its chief competitors. The son of a Pigeon Run, Ohio, coal miner named David Williams, he was adopted by an uncle, Jacob Fairless of Justus, Ohio. After teaching school, he received his degree in civil engineering at Ohio Northern University, entered railroading as a surveyor, and later into steel.

Mr. Fairless comes to the desk long occupied by James A. Farrell, who in his many years in United States Steel's presidency won a reputation as one of the world's outstanding steel salesmen. William A. Irvin, Mr. Fairless' immediate predecessor, came to the presidency in 1932, on Mr. Farrell's retirement. Mr. Irvin was already a veteran in the company's ranks, having been an official in the big company and its subsidiaries for 35 years.

Building in 1937 Expected to Top 1936 by 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A gain of 20 per cent in building volume for 1937 over 1936, with new homes leading all private construction, is predicted by E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the National Association of Building Trade Employers. This upward trend is recorded in the autumn survey for the first nine months of 1937 by Robert D. Steele, association statistician, from reports of 44 states and 37 scattered cities.

Construction totals of 37 cities for this period show 151,132 building permits issued to a dollar value of $550,617,201, he reports, and for the comparable 1936 period it was 144,285 permits with a value of $451,397,606. Construction totals of 44 states for the period had a value of $2,512,919,945 compared to $2,212,634,999 for the like 1936 period, the survey reveals.

New Homes Listed

There are 47,159 new homes worth $229,493,000 listed as completed or under way in 32 of the 37 cities, compared with 32,378 new homes involving an expenditure of $161,890,000, last year. Suburban residential activities are not included in these totals.

New York continues in first place with a total of $180,600,000 in building activities. Los Angeles is second in volume and is also the home building leader with a total of 5408 thus far this year. Detroit is second with 3392 new homes and third in building volume. Los Angeles is also the leader on issued permits with Detroit running second. Chicago shows 866 new homes erected in the nine month period against 607 in the like 1936 period and now occupies sixth place in the construction picture, the report states. Only three cities, Miami Beach, Nashville, and Rock Island, had declines for the period compared to 1936.

Many Occupancies

Occupancies in most cities are nearing the 100 per cent mark with certain cities reporting over-crowded conditions. This has resulted in a rental boost of 5 to 10 per cent in several cities. The survey also reveals that on the basis of deterioration of numerous dwellings beyond reconditioning the nation needs at least 400,000 housing units annually.

Despite this housing need, comparing 1937 activity with former levels, the construction industry now in its seventh year of sub-normal activity, has only attained a high of 40 per cent capacity, Mr. Craig states and points out that whether 1938 and future years will equal or exceed 1987 business volume rests with the building public.

Growing consumer resistance against high building costs is apparent and it is the viewpoint of observers that building costs will have to recede to a figure consistent with mass earning power if the 1938 volume is to measure up to or forge ahead of 1937, he states. He attributed the wage increases awarded to all classifications of building mechanics in most major cities this spring coupled with high costs of building essentials as responsible for the down-hill trend of building activities in the last three months.

Curtailment of U. S. Spending Seen Met By Private Industry

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—The curtailment of Federal expenditures "is in line with the improvement in the private demand for construction," V. G. Iden, secretary of the American Institute of Steel Construction, said.

Addressing the members of the institute at their fifteenth annual convention, Mr. Iden said the experiment during the depression, of providing Federal funds for construction stimulation, "may not have proven perfect, but at least it provided you with a volume of work that would not otherwise have existed at all."

"The experiment has proven sufficiently successful to make it a fixed policy of the government," he said. "In the next depression it can and probably will be applied with more efficiency and with better results."

The depression, Mr. Iden declared, "has demonstrated that no individual business is any longer entirely private or personal. The national economy has become the problem of the community at large. What we once knew as private business, and what we continue to call private business, is no longer private business, because it is dependent upon the national economy and our powers of self-determination are limited.

"Some of us may wish to quarrel with the new conditions, but it is more practical to recognize them and to adapt ourselves to them. The skill with which social problems are handled by us will largely determine the degree of freedom which private business will enjoy in the future."

Heimann Names 4 Causes Of Stock Market Break

CLEVELAND (AP)—Henry H. Heimann, of New York, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, said one of four causes of the break in the stock market was price rises "forced by unwarranted demands by irresponsible labor leaders."

Other causes, he said, in a luncheon address, were the disturbed international situation, uncertainty with respect to future business legislation and taxation policies, and "the fact that the market was far too high."

Hercules Powder Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Hercules Powder Co., manufacturer of chemicals and explosives, for the September quarter reported net income of $1,246,811, equal to $1.87 a common share, against $1,159,405 or $1.72 a share in the like 1936 quarter.

New Men Viewed as Vital Factor In 'Big Steel's' New Labor Policy

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street believes that the men behind "Big Steel's" changed labor policy—many of them comparatively new men—are counting on a new spirit in labor unionism itself to avert strife.

How much the younger men who have been added to the mammoth corporation's board and staff in recent years had to do with the labor decision last spring has not been disclosed. Men close to the industry, however, assert the new men were a vital factor.

Rejuvenation Policy

When Mr. Taylor, austere and astute Quaker, assumed the chairmanship of "Big Steel" in 1933, he continued a policy of rejuvenation begun quietly a few years before.

He brought the dynamic Edward R. Stettinius, then 33 years old, from General Motors to become vice-chairman of the finance committee and to revamp the whole executive set-up. A little more than a year later Mr. Stettinius headed the committee and is now to step into the chairmanship itself.

Within the last year or so six "progressives" whose average age is 44½ years have been added to the board. No president of a subsidiary manufacturing unit who was in office in 1927 retains his post.

The new men were known in Wall Street as liberals. Arthur C. Young, a vice-president in charge of industrial relations, had filled a similar post with International Harvester Company and later was a member of the Rockefeller Foundation's industrial relations counselors.

Sloan on Board

On the board came such men as soft-voiced George A. Sloan who, back in 1931 as president of the Cotton Textile Institute, sponsored the first general movement for shorter hours in that industry. Later he served as chairman of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee which submitted the initial code under the National Industrial Recovery Act. He is 43.

Leon Fraser, 47-year-old one-time international banker, president of the First National Bank of New York, joined the "royal family" last year.

Irving Sands Olds, 50, once secretary to Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, and a legal mind of prominence, came to the board.

Vice-chairman of the powerful finance committee, really the executive body, is E. M. Voorhees, 45, tall and spare, who, as vice-president of Johns Manville Corporation, became known as an expert on accounting and industrial engineering. Junius S. Morgan, 46, joined others of that house on the board.

Mr. Taylor installed J. Carlisle MacDonald as his own assistant "with respect to public relations." In the past, with U. S. Steel, public relations had been conspicuous by their absence. A huge advertising campaign was inaugurated.

Laboratories Set Up

To study the corporation's structure and devise even more efficient operation methods, an engineering firm was retained. Research laboratories, 150 of them, were set up to study alloys and find new uses for steel.

Mr. Taylor took command of the finance committee in 1927. By 1929 he had revised the entire financial structure.

Next came adaptation of physical properties to the new order. Hundreds of millions were spent in new mills and equipment. Numerous subsidiaries were grouped into the Carnegie-Illinois Company, with Benjamin F. Fairless, one-time Pigeon Creek, Ohio, schoolmaster, at the helm.

It was Mr. Fairless who handled the negotiations with John L. Lewis after Mr. Taylor had got them under way.

Reduce Barriers To Trade, Plea Of British Magnates

LONDON—British desire to see world trade barriers reduced was emphasized by both Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Montague Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, at a Bankers' and Merchants' dinner given recently by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House in London.

The best hope for the future, Sir John Simon said, lay in linking up the different countries of the world by a restoration of international trade which would stimulate consumption all round and reenforce expansion of the internal market with parallel development abroad.

Mr. Norman was no less outspoken. "We need," he said, "a revival of the free movement of goods everywhere throughout the world from China to Peru, and we need further employment of that part of our industry which is designed for the export trade."

Both speakers took a cheerful view of the future. "International trade," Mr. Norman declared, "is somehow circumventing the obstacles which are imposed on it from all sides."

Sir John Simon said, "The recovery that has taken place in our trading and financial position is a solid fact that will take a lot of stifling . . . and I see no justification for supposing that the tide of our prosperity has reached its climax and is about to turn. But it is the improvement in world conditions which is needed to confirm and spread more widely the confidence upon which everything depends."

Power Output Up 5 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Oct. 23 rose to 2,281,636,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of .2 of 1 per cent over 2,276,123,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and a 5.1 per cent advance over 2,170,127,000 kilowatt hours in the comparable week last year, the Edison Electric Institute reports.

The institute's report showed the following percentage increases in the major geographic regions: New England 0.7, middle Atlantic 6.3, central industrial 6.3, west central 2.1, southern states 4.0, Rocky Mountain 7.0, Pacific coast 11.0.

Brown Co. Timberlands Valued at $32,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Brown Company, pulp and paper concern, has timberlands in the United States and Canada currently worth $32,000,000, according to an engineering survey report, ordered by Federal Judge Peters, to assist in considering reorganization of the company.

These properties were carried at $10,980,000 in the company's latest consolidated balance sheet. The estimate was based on a survey made by James W. Sewall, expert forester hired by Coverdale & Colpitts, the engineers.

Other highlights of the report were: An estimate that net income after interest charges in 1937 will total $1,338,000; a forecast that 1938 net earnings will reach $4,210,000; recommendation that $2,968,000 be expended on plant improvements at Berlin, N. H., and that an additional $723,250 be spent to carry out deferred maintenance there; statement that expenditure of $4,825,000 to $4,950,000 for expansion of the company's Canadian subsidiary at La Tuque, Que., would double that plant's output of wood pulp from 300 tons daily to 600 tons; citation of the company's far-sightedness in product development.

Spotty Steel Trade Is Best Looked For Over Rest of Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry is looking to automobile manufacturers for sufficient orders to prevent a further drop in production, but is resigned to the belief that spotty buying will prevail over the remainder of the year, Iron Age says in its weekly review of the industry.

"Ingot production for the country has declined this week to 51 per cent from 55½ per cent last week," the trade publication said. "Operations have dropped so sharply in some districts the present low rates would suggest a bottom has been reached. At Chicago, for example, where there had been a decline of 33 points within four weeks, a further drop of only one point was recorded this week. At Pittsburgh, the rate has lost another eight points to 42 per cent, though in the neighboring Wheeling-Weirton district a rise of two points to 76 per cent has occurred.

"Rarely, if ever, in the history of the industry has so sharp a decline in production occurred within such a short time. It is now apparent stocks in the hands of consumers and jobbers at the end of the summer were larger than was generally realized by the industry itself.

"Although the automobile industry is approaching a high rate of production, its volume of steel purchases is still less than had been expected. The motorcar manufacturers are proceeding cautiously because of fear of further labor disturbances and the desire to test out the market for cars following the price advances and curtailment of spending power."

Domestic Copper Price Cut to 12 Cts.

NEW YORK (AP)—In an apparent attempt to inject activity into the market, major sellers of copper haye lowered the price for domestic delivery to 12 cents a pound from 13.

For several weeks the 13-cent quotation on home business had been considered in the trade largely nominal. A custom smelter was quoting 12, and the export price for some time had ranged consistently below the domestic.

The new price equalled the year's low touched early in January and compared with 17 cents in March at the crest of a heavy buying movement and speculation in metals. Counting on reduction in the domestic to narrow the disparity over the foreign selling level consumers had been holding aloof.

Cuts in prices of some fabricated copper products also were announced.

Missouri Pacific Head Unaware Of Stock Buying Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—L. W. Baldwin, operating head of the Missouri Pacific Railroad when that carrier was under Van Sweringen control, told Senate investigators he was not consulted when financial officials decided to use company funds to buy securities.

Mr. Baldwin said he first learned of the purchases when the program was almost completed. He said he then advised O. P. Van Sweringen, chairman of the board, against buying common stock of the Missouri Pacific, not for "legal reasons" but because he did not think it was "financially sound."

Previous testimony showed the railroad had advanced funds to the Missouri Pacific Transportation Company, a subsidiary, for the purchase of securities of the road and of the International-Great Northern Railroad Company. The purchases were made in 1930 and 1931, and totaled slightly more than $4,000,000.

William Wyer, treasurer of the Missouri Pacific, repudiated before the committee his testimony of last week that the method used in accounting for approximately $3,500,000 of the fund constuted a "false report." This amount was listed on the books of the transportation company as a "cash" asset.

After reading a lengthy statement defending the purchases and company accounting methods, Mr. Wyer told the committee he had been forced into acknowledging the report was "false."

"Why did you tell us it was false?" a committee investigator asked.

"It would have taken hours of explanation to tell why it wasn't," Mr. Wyer replied. "I was entirely too accommodating."

Mr. Baldwin testified that he had nothing to say about financial affairs of the road under the Van Sweringens, but looked to O. P. as the "boss" in that field.

He agreed with Sidney Kaplan, committee investigator, that an operating official should have a "larger say" in financial matters.

Agreeing that some of the Van Sweringen expenditures of Missouri Pacific funds "might now be called improvident," Mr. Baldwin answered affirmatively when a committee investigator asked if the financial practices of the Van Sweringens had not contributed to the ultimate insolvency of the railroad.

General Classified

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous) day 1,815,640
1937 vol. to date 346,747,479
1936 vol. to date 392,867,590

Stocks Decline Fractionally To 2 or More Points

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—A thin stock market slid fractions to two points or more today after swaying irregularly throughout the morning.

U. S. Steel was a leader on the decline, despite yesterday's late declaration of a $1 dividend, the first in five years. Brokers said reports of slow demand for steel proved a greater factor than the disbursement.

Losers were Inland Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Crucible Steel, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Case, Caterpillar Tractor, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda, American Smelting, American Can, Texas Corporation, New York Central, Santa Fe, Zenith Radio, Union Carbide, Minneapolis-Honeywell and Coca-Cola.

Transactions ran at the rate of 1,100,000 shares.

Bond Prices Mixed

Minor gains and losses were about evenly distributed in an idling bond market today. Railroad liens showed a tendency to falter with the approach of the noon hour, while federal issues pushed modestly forward in light trading.

Gains in Federals ranged up to 6-32 of a point, while a solitary decline of 1-32 of a point was recorded. Treasury 2¾s of 1960 received wide support around mid-day—approximately $126,000 face amount, changing hands up to that time.

Corporates held a fairly even course. Tuesday's "big news" of a $1 dividend on United States Steel common appeared to have little effect on the list. Turnover was far from heavy, with many traders evidently preferring the sidelines.

Word that a new organization plan for Utility Power & Light might be consummated in the near future sent the 5s of 1959 up around three points in fairly active trading, while the 5½s were up about four points.

Working up fractions were International Hydro Electric 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Anaconda 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, United States Rubber 5s and Pacific Telephone 3¼s.

A little lower were Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s, M-K-T 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Union Pacific 3½s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and Alleghany 5s of 1950 stamped, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s dropped around a point.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The curb market slipped back fractions to around a point today, after an early show of resistance.

Losses were confined principally to the higher priced shares, while many of the more active issues were unchanged to fractionally lower. There was a fair sprinkling of modest gains.

Aluminum Company dropped around a point and Gulf Oil was off a little more than two. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company slipped around 1½ and International Petroleum, St. Regis Paper, Niagara Hudson Power, American Gas & Electric and Creole Petroleum lost fractions.

Gainers included McWilliams Dredging, Lake Shore Mines, United Light & Power "A," Pennroad, Electric Bond & Share and Standard Power & Light.

Wheat Tumbles 2 1-2c In Late Dealings

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Liquidation and stop loss selling that followed moderate upturns of wheat prices today tumbled the market down more than 2½ cents in the late dealings.

The break carried Chicago May wheat contracts to within two cents of the season's low price record. A contributing bearish factor was that premiums on top grades of Canadian wheat were lowered some four cents a bushel today.

At the close, wheat was 1¾-2 cents under yesterday's finish, Dec. 95⅞-96, May 95¾-⅞, corn 2¼ off to ½ up, Dec. 58-58⅛, May 59⅝-¾, and oats ⅜-½ down.

Business Personals

H. J. Waldron, formerly associated with leading textile manufacturers in New England and Southern states, has been appointed New England district sales manager of the National Oil Products Company of Harrison, N. J., according to an announcement by Charles P. Gulick, president. Mr. Waldron was formerly connected with E. F. Houghton & Company, Inc., for many years.

The Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company has announced the appointment of George P. Shoemaker as general agent in New York City. Mr. Shoemaker will succeed Edmund H. Driggs Jr., who is leaving to devote his full time to the production of personal business in the New York area.

Richard A. Brennan, executive vice-president of the Brevoort Savings Bank of Brooklyn, has been elected a trustee of the bank.

The appointment of Blackett-Simple-Hummert, Inc., as advertising agency for American Airlines, Inc., has been announced.

B. J. Rockefeller has been admitted to the firm of Lohr, Stuart & Co. as a general partner. Fred Eagles, LeRoy F. Gourley and Nathan Hicks, all formerly with Rockefeller, Platte & Co., have joined the firm.

Miss Bessie McCree, bookkeeper and personnel manager with the Oldsmobile Company in Lansing, has been engaged in the automotive industry longer than any other woman. Miss McCree has been with the company for 25 years.

Newsprint Price Advanced

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Crown Zellerbach Company announced it would increase the price of newsprint $7.50 a ton for the first six months of 1938. The new price will be $50 a ton.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	38½	38	38½	+ ½
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	4	57	57	57	Oct 26
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	7	11¼	10¼	10¼	—1
28⅜	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	9	22⅛	22	22	Oct 25
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅜
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	1	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
80¼	53	Air Reduction (1a)	5	59½	58	58	—1¼
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	5	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	70	11½	10	11¼	+1⅛
5⅜	1	Alleghany	13	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
58½	10	Alleg pf xw	2	13¾	12½	12½	—1½
59¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	14	14	14	
59	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	15	14½	15	Oct 23
52⅛	10½	Alleg pr pf	4	16½	16½	16½	Oct 26
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	5	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	14	160	157	157	—1½
17⅛	11⅞	Allied Kid (1a)	2	12⅜	12	12⅛	Oct 26
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	11	15½	14⅞	15	—1
21⅞	6⅛	Allied Stores (.20a)	30	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	57	57	56	—1
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	27	45¾	44	44	— ¾
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	2	3	3	3	
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	5	24	24	24	+ ½
114⅞	59	Amerada (2)	13	64	63	63	
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	5	63	62	62	—2½
42⅜	10	Am Bank Note (¾g)	5	15¼	15	15	— ¼
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	8	42	40	41	+1
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	12	91½	88¾	91½	+2
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	+ ⅛
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	19	22	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	8	47½	46	46	—1
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	22	17½	16½	17	— ½
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Oct 20
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	97⅛	97½	97⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	5	8½	8½	8½	
30⅜	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	11	13	12⅝	13	
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (3⅛g)	7	17	16½	16½	— ½
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Oct 26
17	5	Am European	2	5	5	5	Oct 19
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	33	4⅜	4¼	4½	+ ⅜
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	2	22	22	22	—1⅜
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	6	26½	25	26	— ½
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	24	10⅜	9½	10½	+1⅜
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	11½	11¼	11½	Oct 26
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	24¾	24	24	—1¼
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	37¾	37	37	
4⅞	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
37⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	15¼	15	15¼	Oct 25
17¾	6⅛	Am International	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	5	20	19½	19¾	— ⅛
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	3	66½	64½	66½	Oct 26
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (1)	8	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
13⅜	3	Am M & Met (.60)	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
68¾	29	Am Metal (¾g)	4	32	31½	31½	—1⅜
129½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
16½	3	Am Power & Light	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	43	43	43	
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	36	36	36	—1
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	70	13	12⅜	12⅛	
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	26	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	77½	77⅜	77⅜	—1⅛
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	23½	23½	23½	— ½
29	7½	Am Seating (¾g)	8	14½	14	14	— ½
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	48	55½	53⅛	54¼	—1¾
154	133	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	134⅛	134	134⅛	+ ⅜
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52	52	52	
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	31	27¾	26½	26⅝	— ⅞
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	2	12½	12½	12½	
58⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Oct 26
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	3	109	108	109	Oct 26
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	31	153	150½	153	+2
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	7	70¾	69	69¼	—1¾
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	9	73½	71⅜	72	—1½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	137⅞	137¼	137⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	7	7	6¾	6¾	
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.60)	26	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
107	72	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	82	82	82	Oct 25
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	5	6½	5⅞	5⅞	
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3g)	5	38¾	37½	37½	— ½
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	11	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	Oct 26
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	202	29⅞	27⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
97	39	Anacon W&C (3½)	1	45	45	45	— ½
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	4	15	14½	14½	Oct 26
37½	7	Andes Copper	1	14	14	14	+1
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Oct 26
9	2	Armour Del pf (7)	2	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	29	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	7	70	69⅝	70	Oct 25
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	7	41	40	40¾	+ ¼
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	3	5⅜	5	5	+ ⅛
24⅜	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	9⅜	9	9	— ¼
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 21
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	39	39	39	Oct 21
94⅜	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	33	41½	39	39⅜	— ⅞
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	9	85½	85	85	—1
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	10	25½	25	25	—1⅜
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¾
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¾
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	24	23¼	22½	22½	— ¾
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	103	103	103	
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	18	10	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	42	42	42	+ ¾
94	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	55	55	55	
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	7	7	7	
36⅜	6¼	Auburn Auto	2	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	17	9	8½	8½	— ¼
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	72	13½	12½	13½	+ ¼
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	2	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅜
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	3	35	34⅞	35	— ¾
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (¼g)	32	17⅜	16½	17	+1
32	9	Barker Bros	2	11½	11½	11½	Oct 26
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	31	15	14⅜	14½	— ¼
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17	17	17	Oct 26
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	+2
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	95	95	95	Oct 26
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	12	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	15	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	8	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
62¾	37¾	Best & Co (2½a)	2	38½	38½	38½	—1½
105½	41	Beth Steel (2½g)	89	48¾	47	47⅞	+ ⅜
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15½	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	90¾	90½	90¾	— ½
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3g)	2	31½	31½	31½	+2½
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	3	18	18	18	+1
29⅛	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	35	13	12	12	— ½
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	32	22½	21½	22	+ ¾
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	2	28⅞	28	28	
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	6	16½	15⅝	16½	+ ¾
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	24	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
50⅝	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	23	34	32	33⅝	— ¼
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	
4½	½	Botany C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 25
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	22½	21¾	21¾	Oct 26
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	14	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	— ¼
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	14	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ¾
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	33	33	33	Oct 25
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	9	9	9	Oct 26
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	21	11½	10½	10¾	— ¼
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	8	36½	35½	35½	— ½
52¾	19¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	3	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¼
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	3	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ¾
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	5	9¾	9½	9½	+ ¼
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	21	5¾	5⅝	5⅞	— ¼
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	12	5¼	4⅝	4¾	— ¼
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	10	16½	16½	16½	— ¾
65¼	26	Buiova Watch (4a)	10	36	35	35	
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	27	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	1	10	10	10	Oct 26
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	10	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
33¾	6	Byers Co	10	11⅛	10¼	10¾	Oct 26
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	4	20⅞	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
		C					
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	10	27⅜	26¼	27¼	Oct 26
52⅛	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	10	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
25⅜	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	24	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	5	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	— ⅛
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	26	13	12⅜	12¾	
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	19	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
61½	33	Cannon Mills (1½g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	9	22	21½	21½	Oct 26
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
191¾	89	Case (JI) (6g)	9	106	100	100	—6
100	53½	Caterpil Trac (2)	16	60	58¾	58¾	—1¾
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 26
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	26	25½	23⅞	25	+ ½
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	1	27	27	27	+3
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	5	26½	26	26	— ¼
12⅜	2	Cent Fdv	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	2	11½	11½	11½	—1½
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
14½	3½	Century Rib M (.40g)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 23
86⅜	40½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	21	47	45¾	46	Oct 26
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & F (2)	3	34½	34½	34½	Oct 25
48	5	Checker Cab	2	12⅜	12½	12½	
68⅜	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	28	38¾	38¼	38⅝	— ⅝
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	Oct 21
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	2	47½	47½	47½	— ⅜
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	3	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅜
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	9	2¼	2	2	
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	1	6	6	6	— ⅜
4	1	Chi Gt West	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	8	14¾	14	14	—1
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	22	1¼	1	1	— ¼
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
45	29½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	
3⅜	1	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Oct 26
10⅛	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2½	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 26
22⅛	12	Chick Cut Oil	6	13¾	13½	13⅝	Oct 26
15⅜	4	Childs Co	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
135¼	52½	Chrysler (7g)	290	70	67½	69½	+ ½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	2	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
10⅝	2	City Stores	12	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
48	24½	Clark Equip (4.30g)	1	32	32	32	—1
48⅛	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	10	29⅞	28	28	Oct 26
37	28½	Climax Molyb (.90g)	1	38¼	36	36	— ½
29⅝	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	12	15¼	14½	14¾	— ¼
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3)	11	111	108	109½	—2½
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Oct 26
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½g)	12	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
104½	97	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	97	97	97	Oct 26
62¾	20¾	Coll & Atk (4g)	2	31	30¼	30¼	—1¼
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	16	16	16	
125¾	75	Colum Br A (1.05g)	4	19½	19½	19½	Oct 26
32	18	Colum Br B (1.05g)	7	19½	18	19½	Oct 25
31½	17½	Colum G&El pf (5)	1	28	28	28	Oct 26
20⅞	4¾	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	78	78	78	— ½
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	5	16½	15¾	15¾	Oct 26
46½	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	31	31	31	Oct 26
125¾	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	83	82½	82½	— ¼
69¼	33½	Comi Credit (4a)	27	46½	45	45⅞	— ⅜
114	90	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	2	90	90	90	Oct 25
80¼	39½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	13	49½	48¼	48¼	—1¼
120	95	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	96	96	96	Oct 22
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	61	9¼	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	65	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	6	40	40	40	+1½
19⅛	4½	Conde Nast	3	8	7½	8	+ ½
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	3	25	24¼	24¼	— ¾
19¼	10	Congress Cigar	2	10½	10	10½	Oct 20
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	3	7⅞	7½	7½	
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	170	25⅜	23⅝	24½	— ⅛
108	94	Consol Edison pf (5)	5	94½	93	94	— ¼
5¾	1	Consol Film	3	2	2	2	
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	2	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	7	5	4½	4½	— ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	17	10¼	10	10	
125¾	102	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	4	103	102	102	Oct 19
10⅝	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	5	½	½	½	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	9	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	7	21	21	21	
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	82	82	82	Oct 23
37⅞	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	32	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	10	12½	12	12	
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	14	2	1⅞	2	
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	72	71½	71½	Oct 23
69⅛	41¼	Cont Can (3)	10	48½	46¾	47	—1
25¾	5½	Cont Dis Fib (1¼g)	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	21	28½	27⅞	28	— ½
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	36	33¼	31½	33¼	+1
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1)	5	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	12	54¼	53⅛	54¼	+ ¾
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	155	155	155	—2¼
10¼	3	Coty	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
56½	27	Crane Co	12	32¾	31⅛	31¾	—1
115	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	95	95	95	—2
37	21¼	Cream of Wh (2g)	5	24½	24	24	Oct 26
28¾	7	Crosley Radio	3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
100⅞	31⅜	Crown Cork (2)	6	36¾	36	36¾	— ¼
56½	40

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Atlas Corp. Plan Places Preferred Stock in Control

CHICAGO (AP)—Floyd D. Odlum, president of Atlas Corporation, said its new plan for reorganization of Utilities Power & Light Corporation of Chicago would put holders of present preferred stock in control.

Atlas Corporation, an investment trust, with its associates, owns about $25,000,000 of the holding company's approximately $50,000,000 debentures.

Mr. Odlum, in a statement on the new plan submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington and Federal Judge William H. Holly in Chicago, said new common stock would go "in part to present debenture holders, in part to present Class A stockholders, but for the most part to present preferred stockholders."

In Harmony With Policy

"The fact that the holders of present preferred stock by receiving about 65 per cent of the new common stock will be placed in control of the company is completely in harmony with the often announced policy of Atlas Corporation to buy heavily into situations needing special attention or reorganization, but not for permanent investment or control," he added.

Commenting on the corporation's withdrawal of its opposition to the appointment last August of Willoughby G. Walling as independent trustee, Mr. Odlum said the "situation of the debtor, particularly in respect to the management, has altered substantially." He did not elaborate.

Mr. Odlum reported trustees of Public Utilities Service Co. and the Webster Securities Corp., which now control two-thirds of the common stocks of the main company, have agreed to withdraw their old plan of reorganization in favor of the Atlas substitute plan.

He said the main company's preferred stockholders' committee, representing more than one-third of the preferred stock, was co-author of the new reorganization plan and would endorse it.

The Atlas reorganization plan contemplates as a first step the retirement for $14,000,000 in cash of debentures having a face value of at least $19,000,000.

The actual reorganization, which would follow this step, would break up Utilities Light & Power into three companies. One company would take in the non-utility subsidiaries, another to be known as the Central States Company would include the present Central States Utilities Corporation and its subsidiaries and the Interstate Power Company, the Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company, Ltd., and the Missouri Natural Gas Company. The third company would take over the remaining assets of Utilities Power & Light including the Derby Gas and Electric Corporation, Illinois and Missouri Pipe Line Company, Indianapolis Power & Light Company, the Laclede Gas Light Company, Laclede Power & Light Company, Newport Electric Corporation and Utilities Power & Light Operating Corporation.

Officials estimated the maximum capitalization of the new set-up would be $20,476,000 of 4 per cent 10-year collateral notes, $2,619,252 shares of common stock, and 2,477,047 warrants for optional purchase common stock.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renweal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1@1¼	%
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾d	44¾d	44¾d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
60 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
4 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
5-6 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅛%	⅛%	⅛@ ⅛%
Short bills	⅛	⅛	⅛@ ⅛
Bar silver	19|1d	19|1d	20 9/16d
Bar gold	140s 8d	140s 7d	142s 2d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	1½	Lisbon	4
Kansas City	1½	London	2
Minneapolis	1½	Helsingfors	4
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Oslo	4
Richmond	1½	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3½
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows: **Europe**

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.95⅛	$4.95⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.95⅛	4.95⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0334	.0334	§
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1687	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2306	.2304	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4016	.4017	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5529	.5530	§
Sweden—krona	.2555	.2553	.4537
Norway—krone	.2490	.2488	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2213	.2210	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350	.0350	§
Finland—finn'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—sloty	.1891	.1891	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso†	.2900	.2985	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0565	.0570	.3025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2575	.2575	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5900‡	.5900‡	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2888	.2884	.8440
India—rupee	.3743	.3740	.6180
Java—florin	.5550	.5550	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3106	.3105	*
Shanghai—dol	.2950‡	.2900‡	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812	.5819	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.0002	1.00	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper peso. ‖ Nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3¾s '43-40 June	105.17	105.17	105.17
8 3s¼ '41	106.12	106.10	106.12
46 3¾s '47-43	107	107	107
9 3¼s '45-43	106.20	106.17	106.20
5 3¼s '46-44	106.13	106.11	106.13
3 4s '54-44	111.9	111.4	111.7
10 2¾s '47-45	102.20	102.19	102.20
6 3s '48-46	104.8	104.4	104.6
1 3½s '49-46	104.24	104.24	104.24
4 2¾s '51-48	100.19	100.19	100.19
103 2½s '53-49	98.3	97.31	98.1
35 2¾s '54-51	99.29	99.26	99.29
7 3s '55-51	100.18	100.16	100.18
5 2¾s '59-56	99.15	99.15	99.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 3s '47-42	103	102.29	102.29
13 2¾s '47-42	101.15	101 12	101.12

Home Owners' Loan

59 2¾s '49-39	100.23	100.19	100.23
12 2¼s '44-42	100.13	100.9	100.13
5 3s '52-44	102.7	102.7	102.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Adams Exp 4s '47	93⅛	90	90
7 Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	94	93¾	94
1 Alleghany 5s '49	67	67	67
27 Alleghany 5s '50 st	27½	27	27½
2 Allied Stre 4½s '51	90	90	90
36 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	103	102¾	102¾
15 Am & For Ps 5s 2030	64¼	64	64¼
7 AmIGChem5½s '49	103	103	103
2 Am Int 5½s '49	97½	97½	97½
8 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¼	113	113¼
7 Am T & T 3¾s '66	99¾	99⅝	99¾
40 Am T & T 3¾s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Am T T 4½s '50	102½	102½	102½
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	99¾	99¾	99¾
29 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103	102⅞	102⅞
12 Arm Del 4s '57	94	93½	93¾
5 Arm Del 4s '55	94¾	94¾	94¾
6 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103	103	103
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107	107	107
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
37 A C Line 1st4s '52	86⅝	94	94
2 ACL cit 4s '52	81	81	81
2 A C Line 4½s '64	81½	81½	81½
8 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	35	34⅜	35
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	63½	63½	63½
7 B&O rfg 6s '95	61	56¾	56¾
7 B&O 1st 5s '48	93	91½	91½
21 B&O rfg 5s '95	53½	50	50
36 B&O 5s '96 F	51½	47	47
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	51	47¾	47¾
128 B&O cv 4½s '60	44	40½	41
4 B&O 4s '48	87¼	84	84
14 B&OSPLE&WV '41	86¾	83¼	83¼
12 B&O 5s S W '50	71¼	69	69
37 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102	101¾	101¾
10 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93½	93	93
46 Boston&Me 5s '67	51½	49¼	49¼
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	54	52½	52½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
30 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	60½	60	60
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	85	84½	84½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113	113	113
31 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	104	104	104
13 Buf R&P 4½s '57	58	53½	53½
4 Bush Term 5s '55	46½	46½	46½
10 Cal Pack 5s '40	103¼	103½	103½
4 Can Sou 5s '62	108½	108½	108½
5 Can Nat 5s '69 July	115	115	115
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117	117	117
3 Can Nat Ry 3¾s '55	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111½	111½	111½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	101½	101½	101½
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	95¾	95½	95¾
10 Can Pac 4s perp	85⅝	85¾	85¾
5 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	80	80	80
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	12½	12½	12½
3 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	106	106	106
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	77	77	77
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	105¼	104	104
16 Cen R R N J 5s '87	38	37	37
12 Certain-td 5½s '48	61¼	59	59
17 C & O 3½s '96 D	95	95	95
12 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	95¾	94½	94½
3 Shi & Alton 3s'49	36⅜	35½	35½
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	105	105	105
7 Chi & St Lou 5s '51	15	14⅜	13¾
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	13½	13½	13½
42 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21	20	20
42 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12	11	11
64 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞
5 CMS&SP 4½s '89C	32½	31½	31½
3 CM&SP 4½s '89E	33½	32½	32½
16 CM&SP gen 4s '89	30	29½	29½
11 Chi&NW 6½s '36	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12½	12½	12½
20 Chi&NWgn 5s '87	21¼	21	21¼
20 Chi&NW 4¾s '49	8¼	8¼	8¼
15 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11½	11½	11½
17 Chi & NW 4s '87	20¼	19¼	20
1 CRI & P 4s '88	19	19	19
3 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	10	10	10
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	110½	110½	110½
24 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	106¾	106¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105	105	105
2 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	96¼	95¾	95¾
8 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	98¾	98½	98½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	65½	65½	65½
2 Cinn Gas&El 3½s '67	105½	105¼	105¼
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	76	75½	76
15 CC&StL gen 4e '93	92	91¾	91¾
1 ev Cl Tron 4¾s '50	104½	104½	104½
15 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 Clev Un Term 4s '73	102¼	102	102
8 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	98	98	98
2 Col&So 4½s '80	49	48	48
7 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	94	94	94
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	93½	93¼	93¼
16 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92½	91¾	91¾
3 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Com'l Credit 3¼s '51	96⅜	96¼	96¼
12 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100½	100½
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101	101	101
3 ConnRiv Pr 6s '47A	105	105	105
4 Con Edis 3½s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Con Gas NY 4¼s '51	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
37 Con Oil 3½s '51	95½	95¼	95⅜
1 ConsumPow 3½s '70	102⅛	102⅛	102⅜
3 ConsumPow 3½s'65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Container 5s '43	91¾	91¼	91¼
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	42½	42½	42½
15 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	105	105	105
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	72	71	71
3 D G & E 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
2 Den G&E 5s '51 st	106½	106½	106½
6 D & R G 4s '36	14¼	14	14
16 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6¼	5	6¼
3 D & R G West 5s '78	10¾	10⅝	10¾
3 D Moin & Ft D4s35ct	4	4	4
3 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109¼	109¼
1 Det Edi 3¼s '66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	29	29	29
16 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106	105¾	105¾
6 E. TenV&G cn 5s '56	106½	106½	106½
1 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	104	104	104
3 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	102⅝	102	102
14 Erie rfg 5s '67	50½	49¾	49¾
19 Erie rfg 5s '75	50	49	49
15 Erie 4s '96	90½	90	90
49 Erie gen lien 4s '96	64	64	64
7 Erie & Jer 6s '55	116	115⅞	115⅞
2 Erie Gene 6s '57	115	115	115
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7⅜	7⅜	1⅜
16 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	7½	8
8 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103⅝	103½	103½
15 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	101⅝	101¼	101¼
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	56	55	55
5 Goodrich 6s '45	98¾	98½	98⅝
20 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
12 Gt Nor 5s '73	101¼	100½	100½
13 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93⅜	92½	92½
14 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93	92	92
15 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	114	114	114
157 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105½	105	105⅛
84 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99	97½	97½
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	86	86	86
19 G Bay & W deb B	7¾	7¼	7¾
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	34⅛	33¾	33¾
23 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	51⅛	50¾	51
33 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16⅞	16	16½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70	106½	106½	106½
7 Ill Cen 4s '52	59¼	58½	58½
5 Ill Cen 4s '55	58⅛	58	58
16 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46¼	44	44
1 Ill Cent 1st 5s63A	51¾	51½	51½
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	47⅞	47	47½
14 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104⅜	104	104⅛
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	56½	56¼	56¼
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	55	54⅝	54⅝
6 Interb R Tr 6s '32	18	17½	17½
30 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	53	52½	52½
4 Interlake Iron 4s '47	77	76¾	77
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	99½	99½	99½
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	5¾	5½	5¾
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	21	21	21
23 Int Hydro El 6s '44	61½	60	60
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	58⅛	58	58
15 Int Paper 5s '47	93⅝	93	93
17 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	83	82	83
24 Int T&T 4½s '52	53	52	52
6 Int T&T 5s '55	57	56⅛	57
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	3	3
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
13 K C South 5s '50	63½	63	63
4 K C South 3s '50	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108½	108½
9 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104	103⅜	104
1 Keith B F 6s '46	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Kinney & Co 5½s '41	98½	98½	98½
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	63¼	62	62
5 Lac Gas 5s '39	94	94	94
17 Lautaro Nit inc '75	28	28	28
2 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	86	86	86
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	35	35	35
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	30	30	30
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	31	31	31
2 Leh Val NY4½s'40	70	68	68
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	39¾	39½	39½
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003	34¾	33¾	33¾
1 Leh Val 6s '60	36	32½	32½
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	122	122	122
3 Liquid Carb 4s '47	104	104	104
5 Loews 3½s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	94½	94	94
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	94	94	94
13 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	72¾	72½	72½
11 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96¾	96¾	96¾
4 Louis & N un 4s '40	106	106	106
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	94	93½	94
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86	86	86
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	97½	97½	97½
8 Manat Sug 7½s '42	37¾	37	37
8 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	37½	37	37
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90	29¾	29½	29½
22 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	28¼	27¾	28
4 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	12	12	12¼
6 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	101¾	101½	101¾
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	99¼	99	99¼
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	104	104	104
5 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100	99½	100
1 M & StL 4s '40	3½	3½	3½
2 MSP & SSMarie 5s '38	10	10	10
3 Mo-Ill 5s '50	35	35	35
13 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	48¼	48	48
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	27	27	27
20 M-K-T 4½s '78	42½	42	42
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	75½	75½	75½
9 M-K-Tex 4s '62	41	40	40
19 Mo Pac 5½s '49	6	5½	6
1 Mo Pac 5s '65A	22	22	22
12 Mo Pac 5s '65A ct	20	20	20
37 Mo Pac 5s '77F	21½	20¼	20¼
11 Mo Pac 5s '77F ct	20	20	20
18 Mo Pac 5s '80H	21½	20½	20½
4 Mo Pac 5s H '80 st	21	21	21
27 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	21½	20½	20½
14 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7½	7⅜	7⅜
23 Monongah Ry 4s 60	107	106	106
3 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	103½	103	103
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	94	94	94
17 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	91	91	91
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	65½	64⅜	64⅜
15 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	80¼	80	80
2 Namm & Son 6s '43	103½	103½	103½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	30	30	30
33 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	99⅞	99½	99½
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	95	95	95
8 N O Tex & M 5½s '54	36½	36	36
1 N O Tex & M 5s '54 B	36½	36½	36½
37 NYC rfg 5s 2013	78½	76¼	76¼
48 NYC 4½s 2013 A	71⅜	70	70
2 NYC cn 4s '98	86	86	86
28 NYC 3¾s '46	95¼	95	95
10 NYC 3½s '52	89¾	89	89
18 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	72	69	69¼
5 NYC & HR 3½s '97	95	95	95
6 NY Ch & St L 5½s '74 A	75	75	75
13 NY Ch & St L 4½s'78	65	63	63
3 NY Ch & St L 4s '46	95⅞	95½	95½
5 NY Dock Co 5s '38	41	40	40
2 NY Dock 4½s '51	50	50	50
3 NY Edis 3¼s '66	101½	101½	101½
1 NY G El H & P 4s '49	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 NY G El H & P 4s '49	113¼	113¼	113¼
22 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	24	23½	23½
27 NY NH & H cit 6s '40	26½	25½	25½
50 NY NH & H 4½s '67	24	23½	23½
8 NY NH & H 4s '55	22¼	22	22
7 NY NH & H Con 4s '54	19	19	19
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	8½	8½	8½
1 NY S R Gas 6s '51 A	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 NY Steam 6s '47	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
11 NY S & W gen 5s '40	9	8⅝	8⅝
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	107	106⅝	106⅝
46 NY Tel 3¼s '67	102¾	102½	102½
8 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	92½	90	90
2 Norf & W 4s '96	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	98½	98½	98½
15 Nor Pac 6s 2047	95⅝	95	95
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047 D	86½	86½	86½
8 Nor Pac 4s '97	98⅞	98½	98½
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	65½	65	65½
40 Ohio Ed 4s '65	100¾	100	100¾
14 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	94⅝	94⅜	94⅛
2 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	108	108	108
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62	74	74	74
2 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	54	54	54
7 Pac G & E 3½s '66	99½	99	99½
6 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102¾	102½	102⅝
8 Pac G & E 4s '64	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
3 Pac T & T 3¼s '66 B	101¾	101½	101¾
10 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	97	97	97
2 Para Pict 6s '55	96½	96½	96½
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	44	44	44
45 Pen P&L 4½s '81	99¾	98¾	99
2 Pen Co 4½s '63	98¾	98¾	98¾
29 Pen RR gen 5s '68	110¼	109¾	109¾
5 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117	117	117
15 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103⅞	103¼	103⅛
18 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	94¼	92⅞	92⅞
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
2 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	101⅜	101	101⅜
6 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94⅞	94	94
37 Pen RR 3½s '52	92¼	91⅜	91⅜
17 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	110½	110⅛	110½
3 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	72	72	72
4 Peoria&E Inc 4s '90	73¼	7½	7½
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
31 Pere Marj 4½s '80	80⅝	78	78
17 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	103	102½	103
18 Phila Co 5s '67	91	90¾	91
10 Phil Elec 3½s '67	104	103¾	103¾
1 PhilReadC&I 8s '49	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	18½	17⅛	18½
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Pitt&WVa 4½s '50 B	64	63	63
8 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	52	51	51
4 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13	13	13
5 Potom El P 3½s '66	103¼	103	103
18 Ready 4½s '97 A	99½	98¼	98½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	84	84	84
4 Reming Rand 4¼s '56	99½	98	98
2 Repub Steel 5½s '54	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Repu Steel 4½s '61	84½	84½	84½
24 Repub Steel 4½s '56	86	85	85¾
4 Revere C&B 4¼s '56	101	101	101
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	89	89	89
2 Safeway Strs 4s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 St L & Adir 6s '96	66⅛	65½	65½
14 St LSF 4½s '78	13	12¾	12¾
50 SA&A Pass 4s '43	92½	92	92
2 San Diego G&E 4s '65	108	108	108
3 Schulco 6½s2 '46 B st	32	32	32
50 Seab A Ln cn 6s '45	9¼	9	9¼
10 Sea AL&G 4s '58	8¾	8	8¼
2 Sea AL 4s '50 st	14	14	14
14 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	7½	7	7
44 Sea All Fla 6s '35 A ct	5⅜	5	5
17 Shell Un 3½s 51	98¼	98	98¼
2 Simmons 4s 52	92	92	92
1 Skelly Oil 4s 51	97	97	97
10 So Bell T&T 3¼s62	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	95	94⅜	94⅜
1 Sou Nat G 4½s 51	97	97	97
18 Sou Pac 4½s 81	68	67	67
47 So Pac 4½s 69

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DELANCO, N. J.—Sacrifice, restricted picturesque water front corner lot, 100 x 250, on Delaware River, improvements. LILLIAN ELLIS, 622 West 113th St., New York City.

FOR SALE, $19,000
Beautiful substantial new home, 408 Highland Ave., Montclair, N. J. Quiet, landscaped, near transportation. Seven rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavatories, recreation room, breakfast nook, front and rear stairways, ample closets, and designed for easy housekeeping. Complete insulation, oil heat, air conditioned, with two-car heated attached garage. Address, owner, 35 Warfield St., Montclair, N. J.

For Sale—$75.00 a Month
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PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

Office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Boston
October 25, 1937.

We hereby certify, as required by law, that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated to be voted for in the City of Boston on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1937,
DAVID B. SHAW,
FREDERIC E. DOWLING,
FRANCIS B. McKINNEY,
HILDA HEDSTROM QUIRK,
Board of Election Commissioners.

For Mayor: (4 Years) Vote for ONE
Maurice J. Tobin, 11 Kinross Road.
Carleton L. Brett, 60 West Tremlett Street.
James M. Curley, 350 Jamaicaway.
Alfred Santosuosso, 33 Thatcher Street.
Malcolm E. Nichols, 796 Centre Street.
William J. Foley, 388 West Fourth Street.

For Councillor: (2 Years) Vote for ONE
WARD 1
Pasquale Del Grosso, 124 Bremen Street.
Lena Clark, 316 Princeton Street.
Henry Selvitella, 80 Orient Avenue.
Patrick H. Pignato, 159 Princeton Street.
Francis W. Irwin, 216 Havre Street.
WARD 2
William J. Galvin, 46 Monument Avenue.
Joseph W. McCarthy, 14 Medford Street.
James J. Kiley, 1 Wall Street.
James J. Mellen, 18 Tremont Street.
WARD 3
James E. Marino, 21 Rollins Street.
Charles J. Cardio, 73 Salem Street.
John F. Lombard, 45 Chambers Street.
Edward L. Davis, 59 Spring Street.
Joseph Russo, 42 Green Street.
James Penta, 34 Hull Street.
Elmer York, 27 Rollins Street.
Michael Lo Presti, 102 Leverett Street.
John I. Fitzgerald, 7 Allen Street.
WARD 4
Edgar J. Bly, 19 Follen Street.
Arthur R. Fitzpatrick, 413A Columbus Avenue.
Perlie Dyar Chase, 136 Huntington Avenue.
Walter J. Proctor, 134 Huntington Avenue.
Francis P. Flanagan, 86 Huntington Avenue.
Bernard John Parker, 334 Massachusetts Avenue.
WARD 5
Henry L. Shattuck, 15 River Street.
William E. Kane, 4 West Cedar Street.
WARD 6
Michael J. Mahoney, 56 H Street.
Joseph M. Scannell, 272 West Third Street.
George A. Murray, 223 West Second Street.
WARD 7
John E. Kerrigan, 213 West Eighth Street.
John L. Sullivan, 661 Columbia Road.
Thomas J. Sullivan, 39 Harvest Street.
WARD 8
John F. Dowd, 22 Greenville Street.
John J. McNally, 691 Massachusetts Avenue.
WARD 9
William J. Smith, 27 Worcester Street.
Roy F. Teixeira, 36 Highland Street.
William A. Glynn, 864 Columbus Avenue.
Mildred M. Harris, 36 Guild Street.
Ernest D. Cooke, 131 Warwick Street.
Robert A. Simmons, 222 Northampton Street.
Daniel F. Sullivan, 9 Highland Street.
Charles F. Gould, rear 792 Shawmut Avenue.
James J. Sullivan, 192 Cabot Street.
WARD 10
John J. Doherty, 2 Perkins Square.
William A. Carey, 139 Saint Alphonsus Street.
Peter J. Graham, 15 Estrella Street.
WARD 11
Edward L. Englert, 18 Iffley Road.
James J. Kilroy, 11 New Heath Street.
Alexander W. MacDonald, 8 Germania Street.
Walter T. Bell, 40 West Walnut Park.
WARD 12
Victor S. Silver, 82 Ruthven Street.
Joseph Pacino, 33 Sherman Street.
Benjamin W. Cohen, 49 Hollander Street.
Walter D. McClane, Jr., 96 Harrishof Street.
Charles I. Taylor, 181 Ruthven Street.
Max J. Zieman, 167 Homestead Street.
WARD 13
Peter J. Fitzgerald, 39 Belfort Street.
Charles H. O'Donnell, 10 Savin Hill Avenue.
Thomas E. Ryan, 8 Davitt Street.
Edward A. Hutchinson, Jr., 69 Saxton Street.
Francis X. McInnis, 12 Hartford Street.
WARD 14
Henry Markow, 720 Morton Street.
Louis Feinstein, 124 Hazleton Street.
Samuel Riaf, 162 Harvard Street.
Morris Kritzman, 687 Morton Street.
Harvey D. Tucker, 147 Columbia Road.
Myer A. Bornstein, 229 Washington Street.
Sidney Rosenberg, 576 Blue Hill Avenue.
WARD 15
John B. Kelly, 16 Inwood Street.
WARD 16
John J. Concannon, 1679 Dorchester Avenue.
James T. Lyons, 22 Barrington Road.
William F. Ryan, 9 Lonsdale Street.
Philip Austin Fish, 4 Rundel Park.
John J. McGrath, 2 Maple Park.
WARD 17
Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., 57 Codman Hill Avenue.
S. Carl Sottile, 139 Whitfield Street.
William Joseph Keenan, 246 Gallivan Boulevard.
WARD 18
Clement A. Norton, 34 Myopia Road.
Philip Patrick Walsh, 179 West Selden Street.
John A. Thompson, 35 Pond Street.
Michael J. Patts, 27 Rector Road.
Laurence J. Hunter, 42 Greenwood Avenue.
WARD 19
Francis T. Riley, 4029 Washington Street.
James E. Sullivan, 55 Westbourne Road.
Francis X. Fenton, 5 Forbes Street.
F. Harold Norris, 6 Holbrook Street.
Peter A. Murray, 7 Saint John Street.
WARD 20
Robert V. Savage, 311 Beech Street.
Theodore F. Lyons, 100 Ardale Street.
Francis C. O'Brien, 305 Belgrade Avenue.
Thomas J. Buckley, 190 Orange Street.
Arthur F. Harrison, 105 Ardale Street.
James F. Finley, 231 Cornell Street.
WARD 21
James E. Agnew, 92 Wallingford Road.
Alfred W. Gwinnell, Hotel Princeton, Commonwealth Avenue.
Francis J. Robert Driscoll, 44 Blenford Road.
WARD 22
Albert B. Barrett, 8 Bagnal Street.
Maurice H. Sullivan, 76 Antwerp Street.
Thomas E. Morahan, 134 Lake Street.
Maurice P. Murphy, 10 Harriet Street.
Thomas P. Collins, 66 Brock Street.
Edward M. Gallagher, 21 Oak Square Avenue.

For School Committee (Full Term): (4 Years) Vote for TWO
Joseph G. Sullivan, 107 Blue Hill Avenue.
Louis Shindler, 15 Charlotte Street.
Joseph V. Lyons, 666 Columbia Road.
Angelo Morello, 1 Poplar Street.
Frederick R. Sullivan, 6 Adams Street.
Joseph M. Ryan, 26 Lambert Street.
Daniel J. McDevitt, 343 South Huntington Avenue.
Joseph Lee, 26 Allston Street.
Frank L. Orfanello, 610 Adams Street.

For School Committee (Unexpired Term): (2 Years) Vote for ONE
Joseph C. White, 77 Westchester Road.
George Lynde Gately, 624 Bennington Street.
Edmund J. Walsh, 85 School Street.
John C. Flaherty, 472 Ashmont Street.
Josephine H. Lally, 97 Waldeck Street.

ROOMS AND BOARD

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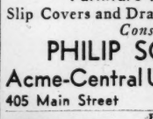
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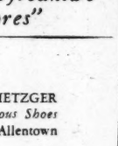
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Nobody's Poor

Nobody's poor while de heart keep singin';
Nobody's poor who can see de sun—
De green grass blowin'—de flowers growin'—
An' little chillun a-havin' fun

Nobody's poor while de heart keep lovin';
Love am de riches dat help you live!
Comfortin', carin', yo' lil bit sharin'
Doubles de blessin' de Lawd done give!

Nobody's poor if de heart keep singin'—
If dere's a crust an' a bit o' ham,
An' a "thank you Lawd" in de song a-ringin'—
Yes! nobody's poor 'less he think he am.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Viva Voce Election

Question: Our bylaws state: "At each corporate meeting . . . the qualified voters then present shall choose a presiding officer"; and also, "All elections shall be by direct ballot without nominations."

In practice, the chairman of the meeting is usually determined in the following manner: The clerk calls the meeting to order and asks for nominations. Let us say that Mr. A and Mr. B are duly nominated. The nominations are then closed and the clerk asks all in favor of Mr. A to signify by saying "aye," and those opposed, "no." In this way the first one nominated is always elected, for apparently no one cares to vote against the one so nominated, although one may prefer to have the second one, Mr. B, to serve as chairman.

(a) Will you kindly explain whether or not it would be proper for the clerk to have all in favor of Mr. A say "aye" and then those in favor of Mr. B do the same, the one receiving the greater number of votes being the one elected to serve?

(b) Is not the present method an election and therefore, strictly speaking, must it not be by direct ballot without nominations?

(c) How might it be arranged so that the members might select the chairman by the one receiving the most "ayes," without voting against the first nominee?

Answer: (a) No. In a viva voce election both the "ayes" and the "noes" are called for on each nominee, beginning with the first one nominated. (See Robert's Rules of Order, pages 276, 277.) Those in favor of Mr. B should vote "no" on the question of Mr. A's election.

(b) The procedure is technically an election, and strict interpretation of the bylaws might indicate a ballot election. Evidently, however, the custom of electing the presiding officer by viva voce vote has always been followed. The one elected is not a permanent officer of the organization but simply an officer of the meeting, and the intention may be to have the bylaw provision apply only to the former. It is a point for the members to decide, if the question is raised.

(c) By taking a ballot vote.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Funny Forfeits

We have found the following stunts for use in games requiring forfeits:

1. Sing a popular song, dropping every third word.
2. Make six different kinds of funny faces at six different people.
3. Sneeze in two different ways.
4. Give a pantomime presentation of a man trying to teach his wife how to drive an automobile.
5. Pat the top of your head with your right hand while you are rubbing your chest with your left.
6. Shake hands backward with five different persons. Stand with your back toward the person you are shaking hands with, and extend your hand behind you until you grasp his hand.—Alice C. H., York, Penna.

What They Say

Labor

"Every time labor violates the law or seeks to take it into its own hands, it does itself tremendous harm."—Oswald Garrison Villard.

Beauty

"Women almost never achieve great beauty until after they are 35."—Daniel Frohman.

Inspiring

"There is nothing more inspiring than to see an idealist rise to the altitude of his dream."—Le Baron Cooke.

Why?

"It is difficult for the foreigner to understand why Britain pays young able-bodied men the dole to do nothing when the country needs soldiers."—Mr. Duff Cooper.

Members of the Monitor Camera Club Escort Us Into the Garden of Childhood

The Camera Gives Us a Peep at the Men and Women of Tomorrow

In Lighter Vein

He's Not Unusual

Captain of youthful cricket team (to new resident): "Will you join our cricket club, sir?"

New Resident: "Well, really, I'm afraid I know absolutely nothing about the game. I couldn't do anything except umpire." — Montreal Star.

To the Point

The employer was leaving the office. He was instructing his new secretary what to say if anyone called while he was out. "I may be back this afternoon," he told her. "And then again I may not."

The girl nodded. "Yes, sir," she said. "Is that definite?"

Facts

A policeman, whose evidence was taken on commission, deposed: "The prisoner called me an ass, a precious dolt, a scarecrow, a ragamuffin, and an idiot!" And, this being the conclusion of his depositions, his signature was preceded by the formal ending, "All of which I swear is true!"—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Unfair

"What's the idea of calling your dog Swindler?"

"Oh, just for fun. When I call him in the street, half the men almost jump out of their skins."—Brantford Expositor.

More Howlers

"Tom Thumb was the inventor of hitch-hiking."

"A knapsack is a sleeping bag."

"A battledore is the main entrance to a college mess hall."

"'Bathos!' (short for 'bathe those') was the war cry of the Knights of the Bath when they attacked the peasants."

Daily Anecdote

The Franklin Stove

Walking along the streets in winter, Benjamin Franklin discovered many poverty-stricken people with their children shivering over small fires kindled by a little "charity wood," and his heart was filled with a deep compassion for their unfortunate condition.

In a letter to a friend, he wrote: "Since we can get no more wood for the poor, we must try from that wood to get more warmth for them." And so he set to work examining the construction of the stoves generally in use, and was able to effect many improvements.

Then came into being the famous Franklin Stove—a stove wherein one cord of charity oak would afford as much heat and comfort as two cords in the old way!

—Lustige Blatter, Berlin

The latest invention for road comfort. Vacuum-cleaner attachment for cyclists.

Quotation for Today

I GO ON with what I am about as if there were nothing else in the world for the time being. That is the secret of all hard-working men.—KINGSLEY.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Free speech means you can say what you please if you don't mind getting fired or losing customers.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Magicians from all over the country in convention here, greeted each other with a smile and "How's tricks?"

Portland Oregonian: A critic of our policy in the Far East implores us to stand up for humanity. An end seat in a crowded cinema is the place for this.

Washington Post: There seem to be two major problems in writing a novel: (a) getting the story started, and (b) getting it stopped.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Analysis of motorcar ownership shows that we have no below-the-automobile-income group in the United States of America.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. have at least one point in common. Both favor a boycott on Japan.

After Seventy

Lest it be too easily asserted that a man's accomplishments and abilities are of declining values as he accumulates years, or that his abilities necessarily become debilitated, it should be remembered that:

Between the ages of 70 and 83 Commodore Vanderbilt added about 100 millions to his fortune.

Kant at 74 wrote his Anthropology, Metaphysics of Ethics, and Strife of the Faculties.

Tintoretto at 74 painted the vast Paradise, a canvas 74 feet by 30.

Verdi at 74 produced his masterpiece Othello; at 80, Falstaff, and at 85, the famous Ave Marie, Stabat Mater, and Te Deum.

Lamarck at 78 completed his great zoological work, The Natural History of the Invertebrates.

Oliver Wendell Holmes at 78 wrote Over the Teacups.

Cato at 80 began the study of Greek.

Goethe at 80 completed Faust.

Tennyson at 83 wrote Crossing the Bar.

Titian at 98 painted his historic picture of the Battle of Lepanto.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A New York City reader gives a hint today, in cryptographic form, on the quickest way to solve letter-changing puzzles:

ED NALLAV-BRGDIEDI CWF-FNAO, EH LRA HEDGN ADTO ED "O," GDT G CNWVGN EO CSO-OEMNA HEVOL, LRGL EO LRA KWEBPAOL YGZ.

Double Letter Additions

A New Rochelle, N. Y., reader shares this with others: Try adding the double letters as shown below to form words. As an example: BAS+NN+AA=BANANAS.

CHAP+RR+EE=
MINE+CC+OO=

Letter Changing

Here's an opportunity to PLAY the HARP as well as to change a few letters. Following the usual rules, try changing PLAY to HARP in 6 moves.

How Much Fresh Water?

If 80 pounds of sea water contain 4 pounds of salt, how much fresh water must be added so that 45 pounds of the new solution will contain 1⅔ pounds of salt?

Symbols Which Identify Apostles in Christian Art

This list is shared by a Topeka, Kansas, reader. The first example has been checked as usual. Can you correctly identify the other symbols by which one may identify the Apostles in Christian Art?

1	Peter	Purse	
2	John	Money bag	
3	Thomas	Keys	1
4	Philip	Ox	
5	Matthew	Lion	
6	Simon	Sword	
7	Judas	Crosier	
8	Paul	Saw	
9	Mark	Builder's rule	
10	Luke	Cup with serpent	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Baldwin's Appeal

Some years ago a young lad worked in the office of Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister of Great Britain. It was this boy's delight, along with one or two other young fellows, to plague an old clerk, teasing him unmercifully, and shying bits of blotting-paper at him.

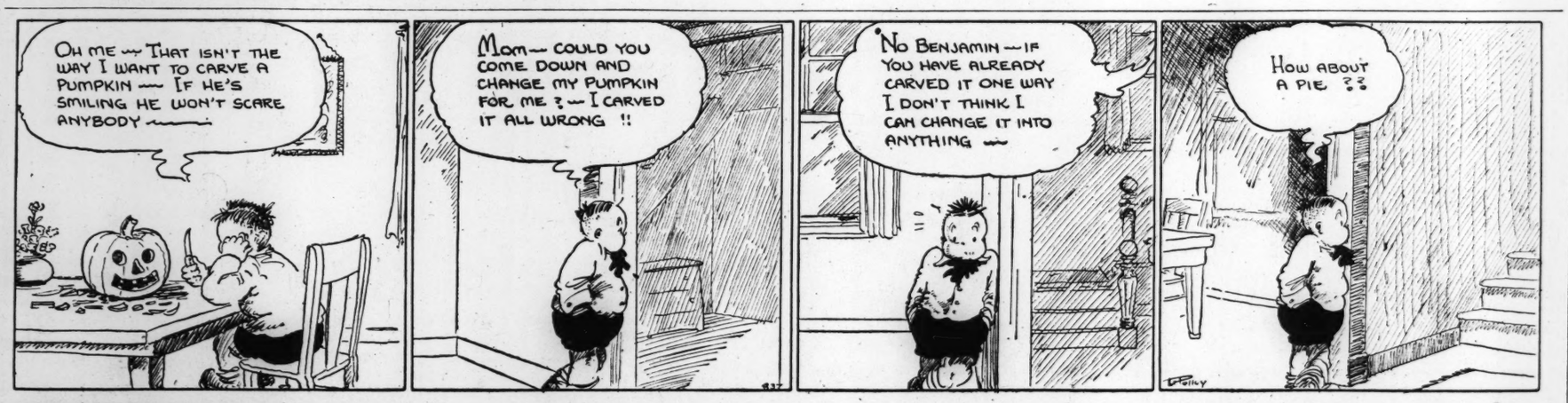
One day when this mischievous lad had been up to his tricks, he flung open the door, dashed out of the man's way, and ran headlong into Mr. Baldwin.

Shortly after, Mr. Baldwin sent for the boy. "My lad," he said, "I want to say that if I were your age and were in an office with an old clerk I think probably I should treat him as you do. But I think if I were your age and someone asked me not to treat him as you do (asking because the services of this old servant were appreciated), I should promise not to do it, and I should keep my promise."

It was an irresistible appeal.—Canadian Churchman.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Master Magician*

By LE PELLEY


OH ME — THAT ISN'T THE WAY I WANT TO CARVE A PUMPKIN — IF HE'S SMILING HE WON'T SCARE ANYBODY —
MOM — COULD YOU COME DOWN AND CHANGE MY PUMPKIN FOR ME ? — I CARVED IT ALL WRONG !!
NO BENJAMIN — IF YOU HAVE ALREADY CARVED IT ONE WAY I DON'T THINK I CAN CHANGE IT INTO ANYTHING —
HOW ABOUT A PIE ??

Animal Town—*The Gorilla Explains*

By DUMMER

QUICK, BUSTER, GET BEHIND THIS TREE THEN WE CAN SEE WHAT COMES OUT.
SAY! WHY DID YOU ANIMALS RUN AWAY FROM ME ?
YOU ARE NOT AFRAID OF ME, ARE YOU? AS A BABY GORILLA I WAS THE PET OF THE MAN THAT LIVED FOR YEARS IN THIS CAVE AND COLLECTED ALL THOSE GEMS. YOU ARE WELCOME TO THEM. I JUST CAME BACK YESTERDAY TO VISIT MY OLD HOME
NOW WE'LL GO BACK INTO THE CAVE, AND I'LL SHOW YOU SOMETHING I'M SURE YOU DID NOT SEE
WHAT IS IT, THIS GORILLA WISHES TO SHOW BUSTER AND HIS GUIDE? YOU'LL FIND THE ANSWER IN NEXT WEDNESDAY'S MONITOR
DUMMER

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Center Ossipee, N. H.

The following letter of appreciation appeared recently in the Carroll County Independent, a weekly newspaper published here. It is a proof that a growing sense of honesty is a sign of the times:

May I take this opportunity to thank publicly the finder of my wallet containing some valuable papers and money? He not only expressed honesty but found the place I was staying and went out of his way to return it to me, during my absence, even before I had realized that it was lost.

I would like to write him expressing my gratitude, but he left without leaving his name or address, just saying he found it on the beach of the lake in Freedom and he was just visiting for the day, leaving for his home in Massachusetts.

Surely such examples of honesty and unselfishness cannot fail to bless us all. Yours very truly, David Weiss.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The Pool in Hebron'

It is related in II Sam. 4 how Baanah and Rechab, servants of Saul's son Ishbosheth, treacherously slew their young master and then brought the news to David, expecting to gain favor with him for thus removing another member of the rival house of Saul. But just as David on a former occasion passed stern judgment on the Amalekite who had slain Saul himself (II Sam. 1:14f.), so now he pronounced sentence of death upon those who had murdered Saul's son, Ishbosheth (II Sam. 4:11f.); and they were hanged "over the pool in Hebron" (Ibid.).

To this day, near the center of the city of Hebron, one can see what is traditionally this very pool, a large reservoir now used by the lads of the town as a swimming pool, and measuring about 130 feet square and 21 feet deep. It goes by the name of the Birket es-Sultan —"The Sultan's (or King's) Pool."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Three Uses for Paper Plates

A little imagination and some poster paint and shellac used on paper plates will bring someone the needed extra spending money.

A plain white paper plate with a Mexican peasant painted on it and the borders brightened with a typical Mexican design, and then covered with a coat of shellac, can be used very effectively for fruit and cookies.

Such designs as the conventional spade pattern may also be used to great effect. Plain or fancy geometric patterns are also attractive—in fact, it is astonishing in how many ways these plates can be used around the home.—B., Q., Saskatoon, Sask.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

How to Crank

The following suggestion will materially lessen the amount of cranking necessary to start a car, as well as the risk of the motor "kicking" when the automatic starter fails to work:

Before starting to crank the car, pull the choke out all the way and leave it out. Open the throttle to about middle position, and LEAVE THE IGNITION OFF. Then turn the motor several times. Then push the choke about half way in, TURN ON THE IGNITION, and give the crank a short upward jerk through about a half turn. The motor will almost invariably start at once, and keep running until the driver has a chance to get back to the throttle and choke.

The success of this plan depends on the fact that a rich charge of gas is drawn into the cylinders of the motor before the ignition is turned on, thereby furnishing explosion to keep the motor turning over.—James V. H., St. Louis, Mo.

Laissez Faire

The man who accepts the laissez faire doctrine would allow his garden to run wild so that the roses might fight it out with the weeds and the fittest might survive.—Robert Blatchford.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: In letter-changing puzzles, if the final ends in "S," and a plural is possible first, that is the quickest way.

Double Letter Additions: Preacher, economics

Letter Changing: Play, plat, peat, pert, part, hart, harp.

How Much Fresh Water?: 28 pounds.

Symbols Which Identify Apostles in Christian Art: Peter—Keys; John—Cup with serpent; Thomas—Builder's rule; Philip—Crosier; Matthew—Purse; Simon—Saw; Judas—Money bag; Paul—Sword; Mark—Lion; Luke—Ox.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. Hoover Looks Forward

NO POLITICAL party has ever had a monopoly on the aspirations, ideal or material, of the American people. No party fully represents all the hopes and interests of the whole nation today. It is unlikely that the United States will soon pass into a totalitarian system by the now familiar route of one-party, one-man government. Either the minority party will be revived as an effective opposition or the majority party will split. If the minority is to be revived, it must soon offer proof that it has new leaders, a new spirit and a new program. The speech of Herbert Hoover last night is important in the hope it holds for such a rebirth.

Mr. Hoover's personal attitude promises much. He is manifestly sincere; he takes himself definitely out of any rivalry for leadership or future candidacy; he puts the issue on a high plane above partisan or personal backbiting, and he clearly sees that the Republicans must hammer out a positive program and not merely wait for the New Deal to "go broke." One paragraph shows his determination and insight:

> This party must have a fighting cause! It must have an affirmative program; it must present effective methods; it must have a forward purpose; it must have idealism, and it must be responsive to the needs and crises of a great people. If a party should come into power without such definite purpose, it would be of little good to the nation. It would mean only that a few new people have got up to the public trough.

The Republican Party was founded on principles. In the beginning it had moral fervor and warmth of feeling. Grown powerful it lost some of those essentials and became at times the agent of selfish groups or unprincipled politicians. It went down before a New Deal which appealed to the larger aspirations, both ideal and material, of a majority of Americans, but which has been trying to mix social reform with an accentuated spoils system.

Mr. Hoover did well to begin with the moral basis of government and to ask some very pertinent questions which every American from Hyde Park to Honolulu would benefit by answering. The President in his last inaugural spoke of the "change in the moral climate of America." The change has not been wholly good. Nor of course has the change all come under the New Deal.

But it can be said that more important even than the "creeping collectivism" which Mr. Hoover fears is the matter of moral climate. The American people will find a way to adjust their government to new conditions of life and of economic organization if they maintain moral standards. Such maintenance is the vital need and any party which sincerely wishes to serve can offer nothing so valuable as an insistence on and practice of basic morality in government.

Some of the questions which Mr. Hoover stated negatively could well be made positive planks for a new Republican program. And before the national convention which he proposes for next year can accomplish much he and other leaders will need more fully and carefully to define a positive alternative to the New Deal economic philosophy.

They will need to decide first of all whether the tariff-planned economy which they have helped to fasten on the manufacturing half of the nation is not a major cause of present steps to bind the agricultural half with planned crops. They will need to make distinctions between regulation and regimentation, and to determine honestly how much extension of federal power is necessary and how it can be achieved constitutionally. Many other things they will need to do if they are to present a consistent, humane, and appealing program. But those things can be done if the start is made on moral grounds now laid down.

A Country Hermes

THE Town Crier today in Britain is not much more than a purely ornamental survival, but he has a successor, the billsticker, who, as a correspondent of The Times, of London, recently pointed out, performs in country districts an important social service—a fact that is not always recognized. In the town he is, of course, a necessity to advertisers; but in the country he becomes, through force of circumstance, a distributor of news.

He disdains the noisy assertiveness of the Crier, and does good by stealth, blazing his trail, not too conspicuously, upon barn doors, and garden walls, and ancient trees: but though he is humble in his methods, he is a romantic figure. If he does not, like Orlando, hang "odes upon hawthorns and elegies on brambles," he thinks nothing of slapping a "Magnificent Display of Fireworks," or a "Grand Fete," upon the village elms. Though he lacks the winged sandals of Hermes, and prefers a bicycle, he is none the less a messenger of coming events, and a prophet with honor in his own country.

There is one particular on which he is especially to be congratulated: his bills are hardly ever the gigantic and flamboyant appeals that assault the eye so relentlessly in the towns. Such modesty is not perhaps to be expected from the latter; but it is something for which all lovers of the countryside are grateful.

Nine Places—Eleven Invitations?

ALMOST like a cry of "Encore!" for a duet of discord is a reported suggestion of the Belgian Foreign Office as the Nine Power Conference prepares to open at Brussels on November 3. Paris dispatches state that Belgium is understood to be seeking the approval of Great Britain and France for invitations to Germany and Russia. (Perhaps it was an oversight of reporting that omitted mention of the need of approval by the United States.)

The inappropriateness of any such suggestion may occur to the Belgian Government before the proposal is dignified by official adoption. Neither Germany nor Russia is committed under the Nine Power Treaty to take active interest in the administrative and territorial integrity of China. Therefore, there is not even a paper guarantee that their inclusion in the talks would do more than trouble the conference with the interests of opposing ideologies.

It should be remembered that the constant threat of deadlock in the International Non-Intervention Committee has arisen from the irreconcilable points of view which the German-Italian bloc and Russia have insisted on putting forward. Italy, as it happens, is a signatory of the Nine Power Treaty, but the purposes for which that pact was designed do not require German support for Italy in the conference. Nor do they require Russian acquiescence for application in the present crisis. Japan is at the moment the one threat to Chinese integrity and to the equal opportunities of the other signatories in China.

The nine governments which signed the pact are competent to deal with the questions which have now arisen as a result of Japanese violation of it. There is no need to squeeze eleven powers into the nine seats provided by agreement in 1922, especially when the two to be added might contribute to the conference atmosphere little more than their suspicions of each other.

Corn Loans

RESPONDING to pleas from the bumper crop area of the corn belt, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has indicated that the United States Government will make loans of 46 cents a bushel on corn to enable farmers to hold off the market a potential price-breaking surplus.

In fact, this loan value is above the price already prevailing for corn at the farms in a great part of the producing area. As in the case of the cotton loans recently made, the Administration is sure to demand—in fact, is demanding—crop control in return for this assistance.

The steps in the present program of farm aid are similar to those of the Hoover Federal Farm Board plan except that they begin farther back in the cycle and extend prospectively much farther in the direction of regulating farm life.

The Farm Board activities began with buying surpluses of wheat and cotton and ended with the costly liquidation of these holdings at prices that had fallen in spite of the Government's efforts to sustain them.

The present Administration is beginning with loans instead of purchases, but there is every indication that this will prove only another way of acquiring large and burdensome quantities of cotton and corn, since prices are already below the loan value and the former will naturally prefer to give up the commodity rather than repay the loan.

The only way the Government can protect its investment in the collateral for these loans is to demand some cessation of the production or over-production of cotton and corn in competition with the supplies it must soon attempt to market.

Probably few American farmers relish being told what and how much to plant or not plant. C. C. Cogswell, master of the Kansas State Grange, reported recently that of the first 100 farmers replying to a questionnaire 97 opposed government crop control. But more than half of the hundred favored continued government benefit payments under the conservation act.

Thus the farmer is not very different from other business men, who are willing generally to accept whatever aid they may receive from the Government but do not like to submit to accompanying control. When a man mortgages his farm or his business he has usually sacrificed a certain portion of his freedom. The voice the Government is asking in the affairs of the farmer is more like that of a partner than of a creditor.

Yet partnership is substantially the rôle certain farm leaders are urging the Government to take. The Pope-McGill bill, sponsored by the Farm Bureau Federation, would make Uncle Sam ultimately the policeman to enforce marketing quotas for every producer of major crops in which a surplus might exist.

The application of these quotas, however, under the terms of the bill, would not take place until two-thirds or more of the producers had voted for it in a referendum. The result of the first such referendum would be interesting to watch. It is safe to say the result would depend greatly on the price of the product in question. If the price is good, the liberty to produce it is valuable. But if the price is sadly depressed by a surplus, that liberty does not loom so large in a farmer's eyes and he may be willing to barter it for a benefit check.

A Walk in David's Garden

DAVID, small son of two famous Abbey Players, had wanted to be "entertained" to the visitors. His mother is Eileen Crowe and his father is F. J. McCormick. So "Are you going to be an actor when you grow up?" seemed an inevitable question.

With astonishing self-possession and utter seriousness, he replied: "I was thinking of being a sol-jer." He spoke slowly, distinctly. The liquid *l* of Dublin was a grace note in the melody of his speech.

His round black eyes were grave under long black lashes. From his full height of a little over three feet, they looked straight into the eyes of his questioner, seated on a davenport in the charming chintz-hung living room. A coal fire burning in a tiny grate threw high lights on his thick black hair.

"Do you know where Government House is?" he went on.

"Yes, I saw it today."

"Well, I spoke to a sol-jer there and he advised me against it."

But David was not to be dissuaded. He had just taken part in a school play. He had found it inter-esting but not interesting enough to influence him toward acting as a career.

David escorted me into supper. His mother had put me in his charge. He passed me all the sweet things available. He was very attentive.

At the conclusion of the meal, he invited me to walk with him in the garden—a high-walled rectangle extending pleasantly just beyond the dining room windows.

"Don't look there," he said, indicating a broken chair and odd bits of wood piled in a corner.

"And don't look there," pointing to another little pile that David thought didn't belong in a garden.

"Nor there, because that is just a stuffy old summer house my father is building over."

We walked down the neat gravel path, hand in hand. The lilac bush was drying up its blossoms. There were new plantings in the garden beds. Neither David nor I could tell the names of all the flowers.

"I suppose you help with the gardening," I queried.

"Oh yes, I pull the weeds sometimes. But they only come up again. There are fairies in this garden. I know because I found two fairy toadstools one morning. I haven't seen the fairies. But I have seen the fairy horses."

"Where did you see them?" I assented without surprise, sure there would be fairies in an Irish garden.

"Oh they do go gal-loping through the grass. Once I saw a love-ly one, with a beautiful brown saddle."

We looked all over the lawn for fairy horses.

David's sister, Marie, a few years older and several inches taller, came out to join us. She secretly conveyed to me that the fairy horses were nothing but insects.

"Probably grasshoppers," she averred.

The pale June twilight hovered over the garden. It felt as if the fairies were waiting to come out.

David took me back to the living room and disappeared. He returned with a pink carnation in one hand and a white one in the other. These he solemnly presented to the guests, as he bade us all good night.

I wore David's flowers for days.

M. L.

What He Needs

"...I DO NOT WANT ANY PUBLIC OFFICE ...I AM INTERESTED IN BUILDING UP THE REPUBLICAN PARTY..."
Herbert Hoover
I CAN USE SOME MEN LIKE THAT!
GOP

In the Shadow of the Himalayas

AT THE end of its long overnight journey from Calcutta the Darjeeling-Himalayan Mail comes to Saliguri where, after a welcome breakfast, the little mountain train is boarded. A dozen miles more of the plain and a slow winding ascent commences. Soon sub-tropical foliage has given place to the pines and cedars and maples of the north. A sturdier peasantry, the Mongolian folk of the foothills, gather at the frequent halts to regard us with level-eyed curiosity.

At Ghoom, 8000 feet and place of the "highest dairy farm in the world," likewise alighting point for Tiger Hill whence sometimes may be obtained a glimpse of distant Everest, the mountain railway commences a brief descent into the elevated plateau where in the far-spreading shadow of the Himalayas lies Darjeeling. Through the rich vale and across the adjacent hillsides, here and there a white, red-roofed house sharply contrasted with the lush verdure of the background, the mountain capital spreads itself. The European sections ascend the gentle slopes from the old native town of Mongol-descended folk of the uplands, Nepalese, Bhuti, Tibetan.

Midway of the hillside is the Mall, pretty little shaded square where on sunny afternoons you may see sturdy Nepalese nursemaids guarding their European charges, ever lively here in the bracing air of the hills. Hence lead two or three streets of European shops, English tea rooms, occasional hotels and boarding houses and a movie theater.

Rivaling Simla as a hill "station" in the hot season, Darjeeling is less conventional, more exotic by far as well as definitely Oriental. Scenically it is a highlight of world travel. Seen now, as the day wanes, the grandeur of the aspect yonder in the west as we stand on the terrace of our little inn somewhat above the town. The haze has drifted away and across eighty miles of valleys and foothills, almost every yard of them covered with the famous tea "gardens," rises the splendid white wall of the Himalayas, noble Konchenjunga with its 28,000-foot pinnacle crowning all.

It is a panorama of such stupendous dimensions as to leave the mind for a little bewildered and uncomprehending, as when first you look into the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Yet its incomparable beauty holds you in thrall from the first and you feel that, however far your wanderings may have led you up and down the world, here in the shadow of the Himalayas at Darjeeling you have attained a climax.

M. T. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Labor, Profits and Administration

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The present administration does not appear to realize that various strata of men and women who labor depend on other strata of men and women who labor in other lines of industry not alone for the value of their earned dollar in living, but also for the opportunity to be steadily employed.

So-called labor unions have been raising wages and lowering working hours with the result that everything manufactured or carried by reason of their labor assistance has risen in cost. This cost has been evident in the increased price of merchandise.

Other men and women workers, outside of labor unions, outnumber the unionists many times and their wages have not been raised nor their hours lowered in the same proportion as the labor unionists. The result is that they cannot afford to buy as much and when they begin to stop buying, some of the labor unionists must stop working.

The labor unionists have the preference of the administration because their votes are easily controlled.

Profits are calculated on the selling price. Hence, the seller calculates profit on the advanced cost of labor and material so that the selling prices are raised again. It would appear to the uninformed that raising wages and lowering hours was helpful but in fact, it is harmful. The only way to create material wealth is by working; and better and cheaper merchandise can be produced if more people are able to buy it and use it and while the percentage of profits on the lowered selling price may remain the same, the seller will get less dollars, the same as the worker.

Research, incentive and inventive ability must be rewarded; otherwise they will not work either and in such a case, merchandise from other countries will begin to become more competitive, not alone here but everywhere else.

In my opinion, the only sound markets are those where invention, research and business ability are suitably rewarded and if the business house is not allowed to retain, without taxation, a certain percentage of its yearly profits, when they face one or two losing years, they may cease to exist.

No logical thinker would engage an unsuccessful builder for himself to build for him. Why don't the American people select some successful business man to run the business end of their government. Of my own knowledge, I know many of such who are capable and meticulously honest and honorable and are wealthy enough to dedicate their ability and many of their years to helping the American people. Nevertheless, the American people hesitate to select a man when he is rich and successful and a majority appear to believe that oratory is just as good as real ability and integrity.

We are not going to go very far taking savings from the hardworking and frugal and presenting them to the lazy and shiftless. There are too many people on the government pay roll. We must get back to fundamentals where everyone must do useful work for a living.

A. ALEXANDER

New York, N. Y.

Regional Planning—in the Hub

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was pleased to see by the Associated Press article in the Monitor that the University of Buffalo has actually established their "planning research station."

But "verily no prophet is without honor save in his own country." The A. P. story states that "this project is the first of the kind in the country." It is a pity that the press should seem to be ignorant of the modern and forward-looking efforts that are going on in the city of Boston. There is at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a five-year undergraduate curriculum in city planning leading to the degree of Bachelor of Architecture in City Planning. The School of Architecture offers advanced work in city planning and awards the degree of Master in City Planning. Comprehensive instruction in the subject was first given in 1933.

There is a Department of Regional Planning at Harvard University which has carried on a separate technical professional curriculum leading to the degree of Master in City Planning since 1929. Indeed, in 1923, there was established in the School of Landscape Architecture an optional curriculum leading to the degree of Master in Landscape Architecture in the specially designated field of City Planning.

It is reasonable to suppose that the effort at Buffalo is not identical in all respects with the previous efforts in Boston, but I understand that the main purpose of the Buffalo work is to offer practical training to university students studying social work and to post-graduate students in architecture, engineering and such subjects.

Cambridge, Mass. HENRY V. HUBBARD

New and Old Frontiers

Book News of the Day

ALONG much of the way traversed, sometimes cynically, sometimes introspectively, and always happily, by Orrick Johns in TIME OF OUR LIVES, which is "the story of my father and myself" (New York: Stackpole. $3), it is not difficult, especially for one acquainted with the chief actors and familiar through years of friendly contact with the locale, to follow with genuine and often amused interest. The book was written, admittedly, in fulfillment of a compact between the elder Johns, a newspaper editor dating from the early Pulitzer school, and the son who, trained in a school of progressive conservatism, has departed somewhat from the restraints and inhibitions generously and, it may be, wisely imposed.

At any rate the book is the work of the younger, and may reasonably be regarded as a peace offering, considerately proffered and graciously received. The career of George S. Johns, the elder, coincides with the interesting development of four or more newspapers in St. Louis. Except for a brief period of service on the now defunct Republic, his work was with the Post-Dispatch, for a half century owned and controlled by the Pulitzers, father and son. In the early days, not so long after the close of the war of the sixties, rival newspapers carried on the battles between political party leaders somewhat more ardently than they do today. A portion of the book supplies an eye-witness story of interesting years during this period.

Mr. Orrick Johns's adventures along political and social border lines are interestingly set down and reasonably explained. His apprenticeship, served under William Marion Reedy, a philosopher of parts and an early prospector in the field of crusading weeklies, inspired him to ambitious literary endeavor. His advanced studies seem to have been under Lincoln Steffens, with applause from John Reed and kindred radicals.

Quite interestingly the son tells of the father's intense dislike of this venture into radicalism. His defensive philosophy was scoffed at, and peace terms seem never to have been reached. No one who reads his story can doubt his sincerity.

F. L. P.

The Wide Horizon

Where Drys Fear to Tread

By H. Phelps Gates
Managing Editor, the National Voice

SINCE repeal, a rather general policy prevails in the field of temperance reform to avoid such seemingly harsh-sounding words as "prohibition," and to speak in hushed tones of the possibility of an early return of national legislation forbidding the sale of all intoxicants—perhaps even another constitutional amendment as the best solution for present-day liquor ills.

To outward appearances the traffic is so thoroughly entrenched and the pressure of liquor propaganda so overpowering that many drys regard immediate and comprehensive action for radical prohibition reform as wasted effort if not really detrimental to some later and more spontaneous solution of the problem.

The general trend is toward keeping present organization lines intact with emphasis on educational work. There is even an inclination to temporize and wait awhile—at least in some quarters—until the pendulum of fickle public fancy has swung back to the dry side.

Paradoxically, however, spokesmen and propagandists for the liquor trade, editors of trade journals and others directly connected with the industry are freely and openly discussing the prospects for an early return of prohibition.

Wilford S. Alexander, alcohol control administrator, made these interesting comments at the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators in Mackinac Island, Mich., recently:

> One of the curious developments of the times is the ringing of alarm bells, particularly by the trade journals, over recrudescence of the Dry Movement. If you do not be good the Drys will oust you! If you do not watch out, the Goblins will get you! I would not, for one instant, minimize the effect of Dry sentiment upon the future of this industry, should the industry fail to pay heed to the sensibilities of that large minority of the American people who oppose the traffic in liquor.

A leading beer publication, Brewers Journal, commented in part in its August number:

> When legal beer was again permitted, there wasn't a single old time brewer or master brewer in the United States who did not believe there could never again be a single act that would jeopardize the revived beer market. But—alas and alack—it wasn't long before the forces of greed, selfishness, recklessness, heedlessness, began to bring down upon this fine old industry the anathemas of not only professional drys, but an alarming percentage of the public that had voted for repeal. . . . Is it any wonder that the "dry" organizations have been able to make headway? What do we expect them to do when we throw such juicy evidence in their laps?

Even more interesting are these words of apprehension from a recent press release to metropolitan newspapers by W. H. Stayton, executive director of Repeal Associates:

> As one who had some part in helping to bring about repeal of national prohibition, I am asking you to warn your readers not to ignore the insidious work the drys are doing. The drys are organized, they are vocal, and they have an emotional hold on millions of potential voters whose hatred for the industry is being steadily cultivated. . . . Repeal Associates, the successor to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, is keeping tab on what the Drys are doing, and is working now to prevent the return of national prohibition.

Lamenting sweeping local option victories achieved by the drys in recent elections in Pennsylvania, Tap & Tavern, journal of the liquor industry in that State, comments editorially in part:

> The drys took advantage of the democratic local option laws and went and got enough votes to ban beer in 89 communities and liquor in 71 townships in Pennsylvania. . . . With things like this happening every year, it won't be long before they've covered the whole of Pennsylvania by drying up parts at a time.

Such comments as these, appearing in nearly every issue of the liquor trade papers, are frank and startling admissions that all is not as well as it appears in the Repeal Utopia. What better encouragement can the drys ask? If spokesmen for the liquor trade are talking about the return of prohibition, are not the drys entitled to speak out, and above a hushed whisper when they say the word?

Mirror of World Opinion

Mobs and Men

RECENTLY near Fort Walton, Fla., a group of armed and hooded men halted a sheriff, seized his thirty-year-old Negro prisoner on the eve of his trial and riddled him with buckshot. It was Florida's third, the South's eighth, lynching this year.

From Villa Rica, Ga., comes another kind of story. Three men—one white and two black—were in a railroad water tank thirty feet deep, painting the walls with tar. Suddenly there was a crackle of flame which spread with the rapidity of an explosive. A narrow, one-man ladder led to the top of the tank and safety. F. L. Hill, white foreman for the Southern Railroad, stood back and ordered his Negro assistants up the ladder. They got out without injury. Foreman Hill was overcome by fumes and burned to death.

There is a vast difference between men in mobs and men as individuals. As mobs they are emotional, brutal, cowardly; as individuals they act like F. L. Hill, hero.

That is why this country must have anti-lynching and other laws to punish mob anarchy. If ever this democracy is destroyed it will be by mobs.—*New York World-Telegram.*